

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1892.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM,

Cromwell-road, London, S.W.

SWINEY LECTURES ON GEOLOGY

(In connection with the British Museum.)

Professor H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D. D.Sc. F.G.S., will deliver a COURSE OF TWELVE LECTURES on 'The Great Periods of Geological History,' on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 3 P.M., beginning 3rd October, and ending 28th October, 1892.

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OPENING OF SESSION 1892-93.

October 1st.—The Academical Year begins.

October 8th to 15th.—M.A. (Honours) Examinations at St. Andrews.

October 10th to 15th.—M.A. (Ordinary Degree) and B.Sc. Examinations

at St. Andrews.

October 11th and 12th.—Preliminary Examinations in Medicine at

St. Andrews.

October 13th to 15th.—Bursary Competitions and Preliminary Examinations

in Arts and Science at St. Andrews and Dundee.

October 18th.—Opening of the United College, St. Andrews, and of

University College, Dundee (Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine).

November 8th.—Opening of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews (Faculty

of Theology).

November 9th.—Bursary Competition at St. Mary's College.

November 11th and 12th.—B.D. Examinations at St. Andrews.

The Classes in the University are open to both sexes, and a number of

the Bursaries may be competed for by women.

Specimen Examination Papers and full particulars respecting the

Courses of Instruction, Fees, Examination Degrees, &c., may be

found in the 'Calendar' of the University, published by Messrs. William

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A general Prospectus for the coming Session, as well as detailed

information regarding any Department of the University, may be had on

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University of St. Andrews, September, 1892.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY.

The General Course of Lectures on Zoology by Prof. W. F. R.

WELDON, M.A. F.R.S., commences on WEDNESDAY, October 4, at

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PARIS.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on

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the above-named Library.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will COMMENCE on

OCTOBER 3. Introductory Lecture at 4 P.M., by Mr. S. J. HUTCHIN-

SON, Dental Surgeon to University College Hospital.

THE EXAMINATIONS for the ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will

COMMENCE on SEPTEMBER 30.

Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes of the value of 600l. are awarded

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In University College Hospital about 3,000 In-Patients and 35,000

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FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS and ONE EXHIBITION, respectively worth 150*l.*, 75*l.*, 50*l.*, and 20*l.* each, tenable for One Year, will be COMPETED FOR in SEPTEMBER, 1892, viz. One Senior Open Scholarship of the value of 75*l.* will be awarded to the best Candidate (if of sufficient merit) in Physics and Chemistry. One Senior Open Scholarship of the value of 75*l.* will be awarded to the best Candidate (if of sufficient merit) in History and Physiology.

Candidates for these Scholarships must be under Twenty-five Years of age, and must not have entered to the Medical and Surgical Practice of any London Medical School.

ONE JUNIOR OPEN SCHOLARSHIP in SCIENCE, value 150*l.*, and ONE PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION, value 50*l.*, will be awarded to the best Candidates under Twenty Years of age (if of sufficient merit) in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Biology. The questions for the Scholarship of 150*l.* will be of about the range required for Honours in the London University Preliminary Scientific Examination, and those for the Preliminary Scientific Exhibition will be of about the range of the Pass questions in that Examination. THE JEFFERSON EXHIBITION, value 20*l.*, will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following Languages—Greek, French, and German. The Classical Subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of July, 1892.

The successful Candidates in all these Scholarships will be required to enter to the full course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination. The Examination for these Scholarships will be held on September 20, 1892.

For particulars, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

THE WINTER SESSION will commence on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by Dr. R. L. BOWLES, at 4 p.m.

The following ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered for Competition in October—

1. A Scholarship, value 150*l.*, for the Sons of Medical Men who have entered the School as *bona fide* first-year Students during the current year.

2. Two Scholarships, each of 50*l.*, open to all Students commencing their Studies.

3. Two Scholarships, value 50*l.*, for Students who, having been signed up for or previously passed the Oxford 1st M.B. or the Cambridge 2nd M.B., have entered the School during the current year.

The following Exhibitions and Prizes are also open to Students—The William Brown 100*l.* Exhibition; the William Brown 40*l.* Exhibition; the Bradenbury Prize in Medicine, value 25*l.*; the Bradenbury Prize in Surgery, value 25*l.*; the Pollock Prize in Physiology, value 18*l.*; the Johnson Prize in Anatomy, value 10*l.*; the Treasurer's Prize, value 10*l.*; General Proficiency Prizes for first, second, and third year Students, of 10*l.*, 10*l.*, each; the Brodie Prize in Surgery; the Acland Prize in Medicine; the Thompson Medal; and Sir Charles Clarke's Prize.

All Hospital Appointments, including the four House Physicianships and four House Surgeonships, are awarded as the result of competition, and are open to the Students without additional expense of any kind.

Clerkships and Dresserships and all the minor appointments are given without extra fees. Several paid appointments, including that of Obstetric Assistant, with a salary of 100*l.* and board and lodging, are awarded yearly upon the recommendation of the Medical School Committee.

Prospectuses and fuller details may be obtained by application to THOMAS WHIPHAM, M.D., Dean.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Paddington, W.

THE WINTER SESSION BEGINS on OCTOBER 3rd, with an Introductory Address at 4 p.m. by Dr. LUFF. THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held about the middle of October, on the same day as the laying of the FOUNDATION STONE of the CLARENCE MEMORIAL WING by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The exact date will be duly announced. Mr. H. W. PAGE in the Chair.

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Consulting Surgeon—Mr. H. SPENCER SMITH.
Consulting Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. BRAXTON HICKS, F.R.S.
Consulting Dental Surgeon—Mr. HOWARD HAYWARD.
Physicians—Dr. BROADBENT, Dr. CHEADLE, Dr. LEES.
Physicians to Out-Patients—Dr. PHILLIPS, Dr. MAGUIRE, Dr. LUFF.
Surgeons—Mr. NORTON, Mr. OWEN, Mr. PAGE.
Surgeons to Out-Patients—Mr. PEPPEL, Mr. SILCOCK, Mr. J. E. LANE.
Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. MONTAGU HANDFIELD-JONES.
Ophthalmic Surgeons—Mr. CRITCHETT and Mr. JULER.
Aural Surgeon—Mr. FIELD.
Surgeon to the Skin Department—Mr. MALCOLM MORRIS.
Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. MORTON SMALE.
Physician to the Throat Department—Dr. SPICER.
Mental Diseases—Sir J. CRICHTON BROWNE, F.R.S.
Anaesthetist—Mr. HENRY DAVIS.
Physiology—Dr. WALLER, F.R.S.
Chemistry—Dr. ALDER WRIGHT, F.R.S.; and Mr. LEON, B.Sc.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

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*Two of which are specially open to Students from Oxford and Cambridge.

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All Hospital Appointments are made strictly in accordance with the merits of the Candidates, and without extra payment. Entrance Scholarships in September, 1892. Two Open Scholarships in Arts, one of the value of 100 Guineas, open to candidates under Twenty years of age, and one of 50 Guineas, open to candidates under Twenty-five years of age. Two Open Scholarships in Science, one of the value of 125 Guineas, and another of 50 Guineas, open to candidates under Twenty-five years of age. Prizes are awarded annually to Students in their various years amounting in the aggregate to more than 450*l.*

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LITERATURE

Ein hannoversch-englischer Offizier vor hundert Jahren: Christian Friedrich Wilhelm Freiherr von Ompteda, Oberst und Brigadier in der königlich deutschen Legion. Von Ludwig Freiherr von Ompteda. (Leipzig, Hirzel.)

THIS is a most interesting book, and deserves to be cordially appreciated in England as well as in Germany, for Ompteda was intimately associated with both countries. He was a man of a singularly noble temper, and it was right that the facts of his career should be made publicly known. The author had ample materials at his disposal, and these he has used in a way with which no reasonable critic will be disposed to find serious fault. Most of the letters he has selected are admirable, and the narrative with which he connects them is written in a simple and unaffected style.

Ompteda's family belonged originally to the district which now forms the Dutch province of Groningen. One of his ancestors, Heinrich Ompteda, a member of the Reformed Church, fled from the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, and ultimately found refuge in the principality of Lüneburg, where he became a prosperous Geheimrath. Heinrich's sons obtained estates which lay partly in Lüneburg, partly in Oldenburg; and on one of these estates, which remained in the possession of the family, Christian was born on November 26th, 1765. His mother was descended from a Scot who had fought in the Thirty Years' War, and afterwards settled in the duchy of Bremen. Christian's father was unfortunate enough, through no fault of his own, to lose his property; so the child was placed under the care of an uncle, by whom he was wisely brought up. In his twelfth year he joined the Royal Corps of Pages at Hanover, and in this position was trained for the Hanoverian military service. By that time his father was dead, and at the age of twenty he sat by his mother's death-bed. The training of the Hanoverian pages must have been excellent, for the letters written by Ompteda even in youth give evidence of wide reading and a carefully disciplined intelligence. His character made so good an impression that at an early stage his name became favour-

ably known to George III., by whom he was afterwards held in high esteem. When he reached maturity he was a man of remarkable appearance, being very tall and handsome, with an expression of mingled gentleness and dignity in his large blue eyes and finely modelled features.

He had two younger brothers, one of whom, Ludwig, became a distinguished Hanoverian diplomatist, while the other, Ferdinand, like Christian himself, lived and died as a soldier. To both of these brothers Christian was warmly attached, and from everything we learn about them in this book it is obvious that they well deserved his affection. In 1787, when Christian was a young officer, Ludwig began his studies at Göttingen, and from that time they maintained for twenty-eight years a correspondence which was interrupted only when they happened to be living near one another. Among Christian's friends in Hanover at this time were Kästner and Charlotte Buff, who had been so closely connected with the conception of Goethe's 'Werther.' In some of the early letters there is an occasional touch of Werther-like melancholy, which was due in part to the fact that Ompteda had been surprised into love for a thoroughly good and beautiful woman who was already a wife and mother. She was about his own age and had a sincere regard for him, and, if she had been free, they would certainly have been married. It cost him a struggle to keep his feeling under control, but he succeeded, and his relation to her soon became one of the steady and refining influences of his life.

He had his first experience of war in the campaigns of 1793-95. He was severely wounded, and after the restoration of peace he suffered from a nervous disorder, which led for a time to the overclouding of his reason. Gradually, however, his health both of body and mind was restored, and he was able to resume his duties. In 1803 came the French invasion of Hanover, necessarily followed by the capitulation and disbanding of the Hanoverian army. This formed a turning-point in Ompteda's career. He felt bitterly the humiliation of his country, and the desire to aid in the emancipation not only of Hanover, but of Germany, from the yoke of Napoleon determined every important action of his later years. It was decided that the army should as far as possible be reorganized in England as the King's German Legion, and Ompteda was one of the first of the Hanoverians who offered to associate themselves with this difficult enterprise. His offer was gladly accepted, and the high state of efficiency to which the Legion was quickly brought was due in no small measure to the zeal and energy with which he devoted himself to its interests. He had many hardships to undergo, but no unmanly complaints are to be found in his letters; his troubles were cheerfully borne for the sake of the great cause which it seemed to him the highest honour and privilege to be able to serve. Before beginning his new task he had an interview with George III., and was delighted by the kindness with which he was received. He was struck by the king's "firm, steadfast expression"—the expression of "a man accustomed to self-control in great catastrophes."

Ompteda's battalion accompanied the naval force sent to destroy the Danish fleet, and his only regret in connexion with this famous expedition was that the supreme enemy was not being more directly assailed. On the way back he suffered shipwreck on the Dutch coast, and he had to spend several dreary months as a prisoner of war at Gorkum. Here his health was so radically injured that when, in 1808, the Legion was dispatched to Portugal he was obliged to return to England, where he caused intense anxiety to his friends by deep and apparently settled depression of mind. By the advice of the Duke of Cambridge his brother was asked to join him, and Ludwig at once made preparations for the journey. At that time, however, it was hard for any one to cross from Germany to this country, and it was only after many a troublesome experience that he was landed at Aldeburgh, having come by way of Heligoland. He was soon summoned to the presence of the king, who questioned him closely as to the state of the Continent, and then inquired about his brother. Ludwig, remembering how the king himself had suffered, was at a loss what to say, but wisely decided that it was best to speak frankly. The conversation which followed, as reported by Ludwig, shows George III. as a man in whom, with all his narrowness and obstinacy, there was a genuine vein of humanity. Ludwig having stated that Christian desired to be discharged from the service, because, being forced by ill health to remain in idleness, he could not bear to stand in the way of the promotion of brother officers in the field, the king answered that he would not grant the request, but would give him six months' leave. Says Ludwig:—

"Then he went into minute details, showing how it would be necessary for me to deal with the invalid. He asked what were his favourite occupations, and said I must gradually accustom him to some activity of his own, first by means of light reading which would not try his brain too severely, then by easy translation from one language into another; all, however, with the greatest prudence, so that the invalid might be accustomed without strain to the renewed use of his mental faculties, and thus recover his lost self-confidence."

Recovery was slow, but sure, and in 1812 Ompteda once more took his place as commander of a battalion in the Legion. He greatly distinguished himself in the Peninsular War, and afterwards, with the rank of brigadier, served gloriously under Wellington during the campaign which followed Napoleon's escape from Elba. At Waterloo he died as heroic a death as any by which a soldier could be overtaken. Receiving from the Prince of Orange, while the battle was in progress, an order which he knew to be unwise, he pointed out that if insisted upon it would lead only to a useless sacrifice of life. The prince declined to listen, and impatiently commanded him to advance. "Well, I will," replied Ompteda; and drawing his sword he communicated the order to his battalion. His men obeyed promptly and courageously, but, as he had foreseen, were almost immediately assailed, not only in front, but in flank and from behind. Meanwhile, crying out, "After me, brave comrades!" Ompteda had ridden alone into the midst of the enemy, and an officer who had tried to follow him saw him striking

right and left, until, surrounded on all sides, he sank from his horse and disappeared.

Ompeda was an almost ideal soldier, absolutely fearless yet prudent, finding in his work, whether in peace or in war, ample scope for his highest energies, and invariably treating his men in a way that secured for him their respect, confidence, and good will. No German ever fought for his country with more enthusiasm, but there was not the faintest trace of fanaticism or prejudice in his patriotism. He loved and honoured England as the foremost champion of freedom, and never permitted the defects of her policy to blind him to what he believed to be her great qualities. It is not without reason that the author of the present work, in dedicating it to his sons, describes his kinsman as "a model of bravery, loyalty, and magnanimity."

Shooting and Salmon Fishing. By A. Grimble. (Chapman & Hall.)

SPORTING literature, viewed as a body of instructions on shooting and fishing, has long attained enormous proportions. The number of treatises, handbooks, and the like which have been lately published with a distinctly didactic aim are legion. The only branch of sport, indeed, which until the last few years had scarcely been touched save by Scope and the so-called Stuart brothers—deerstalking—has been so carefully treated by Mr. Grimble that with all sportsmen he requires no introduction for the present volume. He may be assured, therefore, that the apologetic tone of the preface, whether for writing at all or "for appearing to poach on the preserves of others," is entirely uncalled for. Every lover of the rod and gun will accord him a hearty welcome with his cheery anecdotes and abundant store of experience. This is the character of his book. He has wisely eschewed the compilation of a manual, but filled half a dozen pleasant chapters with hints and reminiscences. Only thus can a book on modern sporting now justify its appearance. Good stories delight sportsmen when good-humouredly told, and the longer a shooter or fisherman lives, if in the least of an observant turn, the more hints will he accumulate. Moreover, a book of this chatty, disconnected character is just the book for a man to take up after a tiring day by flood or field, when anything in the shape of a Mentor would be eminently distasteful. Such a wearied sportsman may be assured that he will not find a dull page in this volume.

Mr. Grimble would seem to be more at home with his gun than his fishing rod. The chapters on shooting are longer and decidedly more original than the essay on salmon fishing. This, however, is only natural. Few possess the time and the opportunity needful to acquire copious experience in takingsalmon. Its prosecution generally demands a long journey and several weeks to be specially given up to it. Every country house, on the other hand, supplies some kind of shooting, so that wrinkles on this subject are gathered much more quickly than lore on salmon fishing. Mr. Grimble's chapters on such hackneyed forms of sport as grouse and low-ground shooting are the best of his book, partly because of his

greater experience, partly because more good stories have crystallized round these familiar forms of recreation. Any one who has witnessed the pace at which a grouse flies with the wind in its wings will quite agree with the author that in stormy weather it costs thirty cartridges to put ten grouse into the bag during a drive. As for the advantages of driving this bird, independently of the sport thus afforded:—

"There can be no doubt that driving in the Highlands has had a similar effect as in Yorkshire, viz., it has done the birds good and caused them to increase and multiply, as witness especially the Glentromie shootings, where before this was practised the total bag of all sorts used to be considered good if it reached 1,500 head, whereas the same ground now yields, of grouse alone, close on 6,000 head. As soon as driving is resorted to, numbers of old cocks fall to the gun which could not be taken off the moor in any other way; and also packs and coveys which would otherwise never be introduced to each other, are brought together from long distances and thoroughly mixed up, and so an entire change of blood is assured to the whole moor."

Mr. Grimble's list of forty excuses suitable for bad shots is amusing. His account of kite-flying in order to kill grouse gives much information not easily found elsewhere. Carried out in his fashion, from twenty to fifty brace a day, he estimates, may be taken off ground which would not give five brace if walked in line or shot over dogs. There is a capital receipt to attain the acme of a covert-owner's ambition, the supply to his guests of a large number of "rocketers," and Mr. Grimble reminds keepers who breed pheasants that ducks ought to be included in the black book of vermin. A farmyard drake was seen to swallow a young poul, and another on dissection was found inside it. These are samples of the useful hints which the author deals in. The following is a good suggestion, which we know has been adopted with advantage:—

"In the home counties there are often seasons when birds are plentiful and absolutely no cover to shoot them in; in such circumstances it is a good plan to walk over the manor just before harvest commences, and, having found a cornfield or two that are failures, and the crop on which would not pay the expenses of cutting and carrying, enter at once into negotiations with the farmer, and try and buy it as it stands; and, this accomplished, so leave it till the end of September. It will not be money thrown away, as cover will be provided to drive birds into, and we have often seen two fields of this sort add fully a hundred and fifty brace to a bag during the first three weeks of September; and as soon as the cream of the bird-shooting is over the keepers can cut what remains of the crop, which can then be used for pheasant food; and, moreover, should such fields be near well-stocked coverts, they will greatly help in keeping the longtails at home."

The style of the book, it will be noticed, is somewhat cumbrous. It is a pity to deface even a book on sporting with such expressions as "a good few," "tried all he could," and the like.

The author deserves the best thanks of every one who shoots for his indignation with men who hold guns carelessly and shoot recklessly when surrounded by brother sportsmen and beaters. He speaks feelingly on the subject, as he once had thirteen pellets of No. 6 shot fired into his head, face, neck, and throat. Year by year most deplorable accidents of this kind occur,

almost all due to intolerable carelessness and jealousy of other men's shooting. A man who is thus reckless of his neighbours' sight, or even their lives, ought never to be asked to shoot again. More than that, his own good sense ought to show him the propriety of laying aside his gun for ever rather than maim a fellow creature. Indeed, if the reprehensible practice of shooting in the direction of other men prevails much longer it will be needful to keep a black list of dangerous men. This might be posted in the clubs, and, if necessary, published in the sporting papers. No *modus vivendi* should be so much as dreamt of with regard to men who have even once shot others, forsooth, in sport. Many will be helped, too, by Mr. Grimble's discussion on the amount of tips which should be given to keepers. Naturally this will always vary in the case of very rich men and of poor men; but multitudes would be thankful for some kind of rule in intermediate cases. This Mr. Grimble affords when shooting within fifty miles of London. He thinks (and most people will agree) that in such a case for a day's pheasant shooting, when 200 birds are obtained ten shillings is a suitable tip; a sovereign from that up to 700; and from that up to 1,000, or even double that number, two sovereigns as a maximum. Of course, when men shoot frequently the same preserves and when they are more in the heart of the country less should be expected, and less may be given with no loss of self-respect.

Readers may be left to find out Mr. Grimble's happy stories for themselves. Turning to his chapters on wild-game shooting in Scotland for a moment, we find he thinks it difficult to make a large bag of ptarmigan, the best he ever assisted to fill consisting of twenty-two brace and forty-six white hares, when four guns were out. Indeed, he believes that forty-eight brace is the highest number known to have been obtained. It is a good suggestion to use old fishing stockings, not sufficiently waterproof for the river, when shooting ducks or snipe in marshes. As for the latter birds, they may be encouraged to frequent certain localities by placing heaps of manure in wet places, so that round the edges of the heap there should be encouragement for the snipe to feed. These are samples of the practical character of the book. Unless readers have themselves had many years' experience in shooting they cannot fail to learn something from Mr. Grimble.

With regard to salmon fishing the author does not make so many novel observations, and yet his pages are well worth a perusal. Both in shooting and fishing, it may be noticed that he pleads earnestly for consideration and humanity to the dumb creatures which form the objects of sport. We cannot sufficiently commend his many appeals to shooters not to fire when either bird or hare is well out of range—when it only offers a chance shot, as it were. Too often random shooting means that the poor things escape immediate death only to perish miserably of their wounds or become the prey of vermin, which they are too debilitated to avoid. So, too, with fishing, he begs anglers who take kelts to be careful how they extract hooks, and on no account to kick or fling far in or keep long out of water the kelts they may have accidentally taken. The true sportsman is

always humane. Those who intend to take to salmon fishing may well weigh the following words:—

"Our idea of a good fishery is that each rod on it should get from fifty to a hundred fish during the two months of the best season, and any piece of water showing this amount of sport before the middle of May is worth twice as much as one offering the like attractions in autumn."

Mr. Grimbale thinks that the heaviest authenticated salmon taken by rod and line is still the celebrated fish of a little over 60 lb., which was caught by Mr. A. Prior in 1886. We should demur to his statement, however, that a *Salmo ferox* of 39½ lb. was killed in the Pass of Brander. After a large experience we should fancy that at least 10 lb. had been added to the weight, and even that would be unprecedented for a *ferox* caught with a fly. Probably the fish was not a true *ferox*, but a well-mended kelt, keepers and gillies calling everything but palatable trout or palatable salmon by the name of *ferox*. Mr. Grimbale's rule not to lower the rod when a fish is hooked is eminently sound. He just touches upon the fringe of the great question whether salmon ever eat in fresh water. As to this, see *Athen.*, September 3rd, p. 320.

It would be unpardonable to slight Mr. Thorburn's excellent illustrations to these essays. One or two, especially that of the ptarmigan on the mountain top, are altogether admirable. They beautify their subjects, and will be recurred to again and again with pleasure. We can fancy no more charming book than Mr. Grimbale's for a sportsman or naturalist to take with him to Scotland. Certainly it will be granted a prominent place in the bookcase of every shooting lodge.

The Afghan Wars, 1839-42 and 1878-80.
By Archibald Forbes. (Seeley & Co.)

Few modern writers possess more extensive and practical knowledge of active service in the field than Mr. Archibald Forbes, the well-known war correspondent, who, moreover, has particular claims on our notice because his testimony must always be accepted as an authoritative contribution to the literature of any campaign which he has critically studied. Mr. Forbes's volume (the fourth of a series issued by Messrs. Seeley on the most important events of our own time) is a brief, soldier-like narrative of the Afghan wars, 1839-42 and 1878-80—two most serious phases in the history of our empire in India. It was no easy task to condense within the requisite dimensions of some three hundred pages the intricate history of these campaigns with their many ramifications; but the difficulty has been judiciously surmounted, and the true story retold in a thoroughly artistic fashion.

Mr. Forbes dates the initial difficulties with that masterful chieftain Dost Mahomed from the complications due to our expedition to the Persian Gulf in 1838, when the Shah was besieging Herat:—

"Lord Palmerston, in ordering this diversion in the Gulf, had thought himself justified by circumstances in overriding the clear and precise terms of an article in a treaty to which England had on several occasions engaged to adhere."

Burnes, the British envoy at Cabul, at this time professed to the Government his fullest confidence in the sincerity of the Dost's friendship:—

"But the tone of Lord Auckland's reply addressed to the Dost was so dictatorial and supercilious as to indicate the writer's intention that it should give offence";

and Burnes quitted Cabul, his mission there having become hopeless.

"A nefarious transaction, which Kaye denounces with the passion of a just indignation, connects itself with Burnes's negotiations with the Dost: his official correspondence was unscrupulously mutilated and garbled in the published Blue-book with deliberate purpose to deceive the British public."

Lord Auckland, under evil counsel (that of Lord Broughton among others), gradually "boxed the compass from peace to war." It was determined to send an army to set up Shah Soojah on the throne of Afghanistan, and a justificatory manifesto was promulgated.

"Of this composition it is unnecessary to say more than to quote Durand's observation that in it 'the words "justice and necessity" were applied in a manner for which there is fortunately no precedent in the English language.'"

The main facts of the first Afghan wars are well known. Sir John Kaye, Sir Henry Durand, and a host of contemporary writers have discussed the topic from all points of view, yet when George Broadfoot's memoirs were published three years ago an utterly new complexion was given to the generally accepted account of the siege of Jellalabad, and in reviewing the hitherto unpublished documents concerning the unhappy councils of war held within the walls of the beleaguered town we remarked that this portion of the history of the war would need re-writing (see *Athen.*, Feb. 2nd, 1889). Mr. Forbes has accepted the version given by Major Broadfoot, which General Sale-Hill vainly endeavoured to controvert, and the chronicle of the memorable siege has now been rewritten as we anticipated. We are glad to learn that the records and other papers reclaimed from Havelock's custody by General Sale before the evacuation of Afghanistan, and suppressed for nearly half a century, have at last been deposited at the India Office; and we re-echo the wish expressed by Mr. Archibald Forbes, "that the more important documents may be given to the public in full, since passages from documents, whether intentionally or not, may be so extracted as to be misleading."

Mr. Forbes sums up his study of the first Afghan war with the following verdict, denouncing it as

"a period of history in which no redeeming features are perceptible except the defence of Jellalabad, the dogged firmness of Nott, and Pollock's noble and successful constancy of purpose."

Between the end of the war in 1842 and the death of Dost Mahomed in 1863 is a blank, whose void is not filled up by the war correspondent. After the bitter lesson of '41, non-interference in the affairs of Afghanistan was the rule for twenty years, and during the thirteen years of Shere Ali's precarious reign successive Viceroy of India abstained from any thought of aggression on the north-west frontier. These counsels prevailed until early in 1876,

when, in view of Russian activity, it was thought proper to insist on the Ameer accepting the presence of a permanent Resident at Cabul.

"Lord Salisbury authorized Lord Lytton to protect the British frontier by such measures as circumstances should render expedient, 'without regard to the wishes of the Ameer or the interests of his dynasty.'"

This new departure involved

"us in a war which lasted two years, cost us the lives of many valiant men, caused us to incur an expenditure of many [twenty-three] millions, and left our relations with Afghanistan in all essential respects in the same condition as Lord Lytton found them."

Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission was refused admission, and Lord Lytton sought permission to declare war immediately notwithstanding his condition of unpreparedness, but the Home Government insisted on an ultimatum being first presented. Mean time active military preparations were made. Afghanistan was to be taken possession of, and it was intended to get rid of every Barakzai chief, whereby the country would be relieved from the greatest curse which hung on it—a motive which was perfectly understood at Cabul. Three divisions were assembled under Lieut.-General Donald Stewart to advance by way of the Bolan and Quetta, first on Kandahar, and thence (a matter which Mr. Archibald Forbes does not point out) on the *real objective*, Herat, as soon as circumstances permitted. A column at Thal under Major-General Roberts was to occupy Kuram, and another column under Sir Samuel Browne was destined for the Khyber Pass. The frontier was crossed precisely at midnight on the 20th of November, 1878. The brief campaign which terminated in the treaty of Gundamak, the death of Shere Ali, and the recognition of Yakoub Khan occupies but a few pages of Mr. Forbes's history:—

"The short-lived treaty, for which the sanguine Mr. Stanhope claimed that it had gained for England 'a friendly, an independent, and a strong Afghanistan,' may now be chiefly remembered because of the circumstance that it gave effect for the moment to Lord Beaconsfield's 'scientific frontier.'"

Then came the tragedy at Cabul and the inevitable second campaign.

Of the second campaign the main incidents have long been well known to the public through the descriptions of Hensman, MacGregor, and Shadbolt; but Mr. Forbes's narrative, although necessarily condensed, enables his readers to obtain a clearer and more comprehensive grasp of the subject than that afforded by the more detailed and voluminous books of the preceding writers. It is somewhat remarkable that although a history of the second Afghan war was printed by the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's department in India some years ago—a "strictly confidential" publication—Col. Hammond's expurgated edition of this official account has not yet been forthcoming.

Rudyard Kipling has remarked somewhere in one of his most forcible stories how "two words breathed into the stables of a certain cavalry regiment will bring the men into the streets with belts and mops and bad language"; and we somehow fancy that the

word "Baghwana" is not too pleasing a reminiscence to the Queen's Royal Lancers, who yet did all that men could do against such tremendous odds. Mr. Forbes has done full justice to the gallant regiment, which has felt rather sore at a previous description published in a recent biography. The present account ought to make full amends:—

"The enemy were coming on, the guns were in imminent danger, and the moment had come for the action of the cavalry. The gallant Cleland gave the word to his lancers and led them straight for the centre of the Afghan line, the troop of Bengal Lancers following in support. Gough, away on the Afghan left, saw his chief charging, and he eagerly 'conformed,' crushing in on the enemy's flank at the head of his troop. 'Self-sacrifice' the Germans hold the duty of cavalry; and there have been few forlorn hopes than the errand on which on this ill-starred day our 200 troopers rode into the heart of 10,000 Afghans, flushed with unwonted good fortune. Through the dust-cloud of the charge were visible the flashes of the Afghan volleys and the sheen of the British lance heads as they came down to the 'engage.' There was a short interval of suspense, the stour and bicker of the *mêlée* faintly heard, but invisible behind the bank of smoke and dust. Then from out the cloud of battle riderless horses came galloping back, followed by broken groups of troopers. Gallantly led home, the charge had failed—what other result could have been expected? Its career had been blocked by sheer weight of opposing numbers. Sixteen troopers had been killed, seven were wounded, two officers had been slain in the hand-to-hand strife. Cleland came out with a sword cut and a bullet wound. Capt. Stewart Mackenzie had been crushed under his fallen horse, but distinguished himself greatly, and brought the regiment out of action. As the dust settled it was apparent that the charge had merely encouraged the enemy, who as they steadily pressed on in good order were waving their banners in triumph and brandishing their tulwars and knives."

The defence of Sherpur, the defeat at Maiwand, and the famous march to Candahar are all told in similarly nervous language.

It is to be regretted that more authorities are not quoted—a fault common to all the series now so much in vogue; and a sketch map of Afghanistan would be an addition convenient for the general reader, otherwise the volume leaves nothing to be desired.

Selected Fragments of Roman Poetry, from the Earliest Times of the Republic to the Augustan Age. Edited, with Introductions and Notes, by W. W. Merry, D.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE fragments of the early Latin poets are not a portion of literature for which there can ever be a very great demand, and yet there is always a certain number of students to whom an introduction to them is necessary. Those whose paths lie in other directions than scholarship, and those who care only for the finished products of literature, will be content with Virgil and Horace, or, if they enlarge their field, will hardly go further than Lucretius and Catullus, Plautus and Terence, and a few of the post-Augustan writers; but those who wish to study the literature of Rome thoroughly cannot afford to neglect the *incunabula* of its poetry. Not only does a study of the early fragments explain the historical develop-

ment of Latin poetry, with its gradual and painful assimilation of its Greek models and its own innate and characteristic force, but it is even impossible to estimate rightly the genius of the greater masters, of Lucretius, of Catullus, of Virgil, without being acquainted with the material on which they had to work; just as it is possible to enjoy Shakspeare intensely without knowing anything of his contemporaries, and yet the perception of his genius gains force and clearness from the study of Marlowe and Beaumont and Webster. For the advanced scholar there are the complete collections of these *disiecta membra* in Ribbeck or Baehrens, and these works remain essential for the purpose of reference; but they are somewhat dry bones to offer to a young scholar who wishes to learn something of the spirit of Roman tragedy or early epic and satire, and, from a want of explanation, fail to convey much idea to him beyond that of a waste heap of apparently bad metre and unfamiliar language.

Dr. Merry has tried to remedy this by selecting such fragments as contain some indication of the context to which they belonged, and by briefly stating this context to weave them together into such continuity as may be possible. The plot of a play is outlined in a few sentences, and then the six or eight detached lines or larger fragments which belong to it are printed, with an indication of the place in the story to which each refers. Thus the isolated fragments gain a setting, and the reader gets some idea of the manner in which a Roman playwright or satirist handled his material. Read in this way, the fragments once more have life, and many pregnant and forcible lines are saved from oblivion. No doubt the exact setting of many of the fragments is doubtful, and if the complete works of Ennius or Pacuvius were to reappear, many mistakes would have to be rectified; but Dr. Merry has shown judgment in avoiding, as a rule, all far-fetched speculations, and has used only those fragments which, given a certain knowledge of the general plot of the poem, tell their own story. A number of obscure and minor poets are represented only by single fragments, and in these cases no fair idea can be obtained of the genius of the writer, and the interest of the passage must depend entirely on its own merit; but in the case of the more prominent of the pioneers of Roman verse, Ennius, Pacuvius, Accius, Lucilius, it is really possible to feel something of the style and personality which underlie their poetry. This is especially valuable in the case of the tragedians, since we have no other means of forming a judgment on the serious play-writing of Rome, with the exception of the late productions of Seneca, which are rather literary exercises than genuine examples of the living drama.

Such a volume lends itself little to detailed criticism. It is not a complete collection, as are, within their respective fields, those of Baehrens and Ribbeck; on the other hand, Dr. Merry has wisely refrained from following Baehrens in his somewhat free conjectures, and his volume is readable, which Baehrens's emphatically is not. Dr. Merry should be used for literary purposes even by advanced scholars, while Baehrens remains essential for general reference, and

especially for grammatical purposes, giving as he does the many passages quoted by later grammarians purely for the strange words occurring in them. Dr. Merry's explanatory outlines are clear, and yet commendably brief, so that the text is not overlaid by comment; and controversial inquiries are avoided. He has not attempted textual criticism, nor does he claim to make any original contribution to the examination of the literature with which he deals; but he has performed the not less necessary service of judicious selection and arrangement of the materials collected by others, a task for which Dr. Merry's literary taste and scholarship eminently qualify him. It would be profitless to search through this volume for minutiae about which one may differ, and in point of fact we have observed very few; but whether few or many, minutiae are not its object. It is an introduction to the literature of the early Latin tongue, not to its textual criticism; and as such it is impossible not to welcome it and recognize its real usefulness. It need only be added that the volume is of comfortable size and the print and paper are most satisfactory.

Procès-verbaux du Comité d'Instruction publique de la Convention nationale. Publiés et annotés par M. J. Guillaume.—Tome I. 15 Octobre, 1792—2 Juillet, 1793. (Paris, Imprimerie nationale.)

WHEN the Convention set certain of its members the task of devising a scheme of instruction which was to embrace every individual of the Republic, great was the company of the preachers who tendered their advice to the Committee. Not without reason did one of them prefix to his 'Réflexions' the request, "Je vous prie de lire jusqu'au bout." However, the innumerable and heterogeneous theories for the improvement of mankind set forth in this ponderous volume tend to refute, in part at least, that "calumny" which Fouché complained would "represent the republicans as savages who only see in revolution the delight of upsetting the world and not the means of ordering it, of perfecting it, of giving it freedom and happiness." Though the period treated of extends over the stormiest days of the Revolution—the trial and execution of the king, the outbreak of the war, the Vendean rising—the labours of this particular committee appear reconstructive rather than destructive, progressive rather than subversive. David may demand that his brother artists shall make "an *auto da fé* of those monuments of feudalism and idolatry," the busts of Louis XIV. and XV. which decorate the halls of the Academy of France in Rome; the commune of Quincey may have to complain of the removal from the Paraclete of the tomb of Abelard and Héloïse; but at the same time is passed the decree condemning to two years' imprisonment in chains all who injure monuments belonging to the nation. Petitions for assistance, or for the resumption of suspended Government pensions, from the aged and dying Goldoni, from Racine's starving grandchildren, from Vestris on behalf of the pensioners of the opera, receive instant attention. Abbé Sicard gets liberal grants for his institute for the deaf-mute

and blind, whilst members of the Convention are not so absorbed in the work of the guillotine as to be unable to take an interest in botanical gardens, museums of art and of natural history, "violons harmoniques," and pamphlets concerning "the education of the Athenians during the zenith of the republic."

Influenced by Sieyès, the Committee, after first adopting, eventually renounce Condorcet's elaborate plan of four grades of instruction, declare it opposed to equality, and decide to pay only out of the common purse for instruction common to all. Of the flood of schemes which then pour in, the majority, suggesting the addition of physical and moral training to the old-established literary instruction, are based on Rousseau's theories. Petit, invoking that philosopher, draws the portrait of the ideal republican, who wants but little here below save bread, work, and morality; "who knows no authority under heaven save the law which he has helped to frame, and which guarantees to him and his fellow citizens liberty, equality, and property." However, as he adds, "Le vrai républicain n'est pas grand parleur," the elect must have been few indeed. Montaigne too is brought into court with his "Facheuse suffisance qu'une suffisance pure livresque," and "Ce n'est pas une âme, ce n'est pas un corps, qu'on dressa, c'est un homme; il n'en faut pas faire à deux." Fouché takes thoroughness as his text, declaring that "the French people will be no more satisfied with a moiety of education than with a moiety of freedom. They desire to be altogether regenerate, like a new being sprung from the hands of nature." And all these desires are so easy of accomplishment, for, as a member exclaims, "We are so rich now," thanks to the sequestered property of the *émigrés*. The salaries of masters are to range from 600 to 1,500 or 2,000 francs; those of mistresses, from 500 to 1,200, with free lodging. Masuyer would spend 24,000,000 francs on 40,000 primary schools. There are, however, those who grudge paying so much "for the inculcation of the superfluities and luxuries of learning." Durand Maillane, named the "panegyrist of ignorance," remembers that Athens and Rome had no public schools, and opines that "perhaps we are so corrupt merely because we are so learned." Moreover, "the schoolmaster will become a despot, and will step into the place of those tyrants we have just deposed, the priests and kings,"—a fear expressed by many on all sides.

To arouse on behalf of the Republic that enthusiasm which may be called "la magie de la raison," Rabaut St. Etienne would adopt that "system of shows, ceremonies, and fêtes which the priests had so well understood"; whilst Sieyès, apostrophized by one of his colleagues as "le prêtre qui a joué l'amour de la liberté tandis qu'il était gangrené d'aristocratie," arranges a programme of forty festivals, including "la fête des animaux compagnons de l'homme." Some of the members ask, "Qu'est-ce donc que la fête des animaux?" "Mes amis, c'est la vôtre." Lequinio does not dislike holidays, but he does "object to substitute the adoration of brute and insensible matter for that of the many divinities which imagination had created."

"Le cours de la vie entière dépend en grande partie des premières impressions," hence the necessity for good educational text-books; these are to be "incessamment composés," and to be re-edited every five years. Much diversity of opinion exists on the subject of religious teaching in schools, especially when, to pay for education, the Committee for Finance propose to cut out of the Budget for '93 the cost of the Catholic worship, which would save one hundred million. Durand Maillane urges that "because we are free we do not cease to be Christians." Opoix argues, "You do not want to make a nation of atheists surely, for that would be a collection of brigands; however, if there be a God.....how can you leave children to instruct themselves about him, or abandon the matter to parents who may be either very negligent or else too busied in daily toil?" He enjoins that the schools should open every day with the recital of the Lord's Prayer, "the prayer which suits every worship, of which Socrates might have been glad to have been the author, and which Plato might have repeated every day in the Pantheon of Athens"; "just a little change in the words, and it might be made into a sort of song and our best artists would vie with each other in setting it to suitable music." Then for the inculcation of morality what can be better than the Gospels? On the other hand, Jacob Dupont exclaims, "What! thrones are laid low, sceptres are broken, kings are expiring, and shall the altars of the gods remain standing? Oh! citizen legislators, do you then dream that you can found and consolidate the French Republic on altars other than those of patriotism, with emblems or religious signs other than those of the trees of Liberty? Nature and reason, they are the gods of man, they are my gods. I candidly confess to the Convention I am an atheist." Fouché also will permit of "no compromise between the error that is expiring and the truth that is dawning." "Are not all the most religious and devout countries those in which vice is most rampant, injustice most frequent—countries which are the scorn of earth and heaven?" Between these two extremes there is the middle party, which finds voice in Masuyer's denunciation of "that vilest of sects, atheism." He, destined ere long to be a victim of Robespierre, maintains that amongst a free people religion cannot be a subject of instruction or of public education, because it only concerns the personal relation between man and God. Bancal also objects to anything having reference to another life being taught in the schools. "Who can boast himself of having solved the truth of the matter? Man has disputed about it from the beginning of the world, and has disputed in vain. We are not sent to argue about another life, but to do all the good of which we are capable in this." "Therefore let us declare that no power on earth has the right of legislating on that which concerns a future existence." After all, Masuyer, Bancal, and their followers, what are they but the echo of the far more eloquent Tom Paine when he ejaculates, "Who then art thou, vain dust and ashes! by whatever name thou art called, whether a King, a Bishop, a Church or a State, a Parliament, or anything else, that obtrudes

thine insignificance between the soul of man and its Maker?"

SOME RUSSIAN NOVELS.

The Terrible Czar: a Romance of the Time of Ivan the Terrible. By Count A. K. Tolstoi. Translated by Capt. H. Clare Filmore. 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

The General's Daughter. By I. N. Potapenko. Translated by W. Gaussen. "Pseudonym Library." (Fisher Unwin.)

Makar's Dream, and other Stories. By V. Korolenko and Ph. Volkhovski. "Pseudonym Library." (Same publisher.)

THE historical novel is supposed to be defunct. The average reader of the present day refuses to get up any enthusiasm for people who lived in times with which he has little sympathy, and with whose fate and fortunes he was made familiar at school. Besides, it is difficult to take an interest in the lives of people who interlarded their conversation with such extraordinary expressions as "marry come up" and "prythee." Most English historical novels are but bad imitations of Sir Walter Scott's, and the frivolous novel-reading public of to-day have voted that incomparable romance-writer to be tedious. When, however, the scene is laid in a country with which most English readers are still unfamiliar, and when the language is not archaic, the historical novel comes before us under so new an aspect that it is able once again to tickle the palate of the jaded modern reader. Count Tolstoi's 'Terrible Czar' is distinctly such a novel. It deals with a period of which we know just enough to shudder when we hear it mentioned, and it describes scenes and characters that are so new to us that they take us into an entirely strange world and out of ourselves. Count Alexis Tolstoi, not to be confounded with his more celebrated namesake Count Leo, is no imitator; he tells his story in plain and simple language, suffers his characters to speak intelligibly, and does not weary us with interminable descriptions. These are all great points in his favour. As a work of art, perhaps, 'The Terrible Czar' will not be taken so seriously as Count Leo Tolstoi's 'Anna Karenina,' with its terrible logic and deep psychological analysis. But it is pleasant sometimes in these days of deep purpose and deadly earnestness to come across a work of fiction which, to the English reader at least, has no dull moral underlying it. Of course, it is impossible for a Russian novelist to write anything that shall have no "tendency," for the simple reason that the censor has declared war on "tendencies," and hence the object of an author's life is to baffle him. The Russian reader will even to-day derive a wholesome moral from the unflinching loyalty to the Czar of Prince Seryebrany, in spite of injustice and cruelty of every kind, and yet the official and even the autocrat may learn lessons from the book. It is a terrible indictment of autocracy, and, with a little alteration of dates, characters, and local colour, might be applied to the days of the Emperor Nicholas or even those of Alexander III. Herein lies its fascination to the Russian. The Englishman will derive a keen relish from the healthy, vigorous tone and true manliness with which it is instinct,

from the absence of the mawkish sentiment and vaporous pessimism which pervade most *fin de siècle* works of fiction, and from the artistic completeness and finish of the whole. Not a superfluous word will be found in the entire book, and from the point of view of literary workmanship, vivid word-painting, and sharp relief, it is a model of what a novel should be. The characters are not described; their words and actions make them stand out like living people. Nothing can be finer than the picture of Ivan, whom we understand at once with all his contradictions of character, although not a line is wasted in so-called analysis. Nothing can be grander than the noble figure of that mediæval Russian Col. Newcome, Droozhena Andreitch Morozov. The scene in which the proud old man, as a last indignity, is arrayed by the Czar's command in a suit of motley and appointed court jester is one of the finest things in Russian literature. Capt. Filmore has done the English-reading public a great service by introducing them to one of Russia's literary masterpieces, and he has done it uncommonly well. His translation is accurate without being pedantic, and is eminently readable. Seldom has it been our good fortune to meet with so excellent a rendering of Russian into English.

M. Potapenko is the Rudyard Kipling of Russia. He has as suddenly risen into eminence, he is as prolific, and his limitations are the same. Beyond the short story he cannot go, but as a writer of short stories he is unapproachable. He is essentially a man of the latter end of the century, and a Russian at that. Ideals he has none, and like the famous sapper of French song, to him there is nothing sacred. Yet he is an artist, and has never descended into the meretricious walks of coarse naturalism. He is one of the few continental writers of the day whose works may be safely placed in the hands of that young person whose life has been so much brightened by recent progress in the art of *savoir tout dire*. The latest production of this remarkable writer is as pessimistic, as painfully sad, and as deeply cynical as its predecessors. M. Potapenko seems to treat his heroes and heroines with the half-concealed contempt of a polished but sarcastic man of the world, and his conduct towards them is absolutely heartless. 'The General's Daughter' is a tragedy, and M. Potapenko is too much of an artist to ruffle our feelings by brutally laughing at his unfortunate victim, the heroine. Nevertheless, we cannot help feeling that the entire novel is a merciless practical joke. What business had that unhappy lady in such a galley? The characters, as is generally the case with M. Potapenko, are few, but exquisitely drawn. There is no plot. The modern novelist scorns such inartistic devices. But the book is intensely fascinating, and, to those who care to read between the lines, a bitter satire. The heroine is a vulgar provincial coquette; her mother is the same, only coarse, fat, and good-natured, the same character writ large. These two, having seen better days and enjoyed such luxuries and dissipations as a Russian provincial town can afford, are suddenly ruined by the father, who commits suicide and dies, like Hamlet's father, before the story begins. The duty of supporting herself and her mother falls upon

the heroine, who accepts the post of schoolmistress in a village. Her disgust with her surroundings, her vulgar contempt and repugnance for her pupils, are well done. Accidentally she comes across the manuscript diary of her predecessor, a general's daughter and a scion of nobility, who became a schoolmistress and ran away from home to satisfy a craving for useful work, and to seek refuge from the hollowness of conventional society. She has died from consumption, but her beautiful example and the graces and virtues of her character still linger round the village like a vague perfume. The perusal of this diary stimulates the heroine to walk in her footsteps, but after one or two ineffectual attempts, she commits suicide over her predecessor's grave while her mother is flirting with the local squire. The satire is complete. M. Potapenko seems to be talking to the young men and women of today who would fain imitate the Nihilists of the seventies, but lack the essential qualities of unselfishness and pure enthusiasm. Mr. Gausson may be congratulated upon his felicitous translation.

'Makar's Dream' is one of those exquisite works of fancy in which Korolenko is inimitable. It is a wonderful mixture of realism and imagination, of this workaday world and fairyland, and has been most admirably translated. There is possibly no country which produces such excellent writers of short stories as Russia, and it is a capital idea of Mr. Fisher Unwin's to place on the table of the English reader some of the gems of Russian literature in a cheap and convenient form; but why call it the "Pseudonym Library"?

ALPINE GUIDE-BOOKS.

Conway and Coolidge's *Climbers' Guides*.—The *Lepontine Alps* (Simplon and St. Gotthard). By W. A. B. Coolidge and W. M. Conway. —The *Central Alps of the Dauphiny*. By W. A. B. Coolidge, H. Duhamel, and F. Perrin. —The *Chain of Mont Blanc*. By Louis Kurz. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE characteristics of this new series of Alpine guide-books have been described in previous notices, dealing with the Pennine volumes. The Dauphiné volume is an abbreviation (after a thorough revision) of the 'Guide du Haut Dauphiné' published in French by the same authors in 1887. It is accompanied by the beautiful and accurate series of maps on a scale of 1:100,000, prepared under the superintendence of M. Duhamel, bound in a separate case. These are among the most dainty specimens of mountain cartography yet published, but for practical use the scale might with advantage have been somewhat increased. Maps and text together will be found invaluable by all visitors to the French Alps who care to leave highroads.

In two new volumes, or rather pocket-books, M. Kurz and the editors deal on similar principles with the chain of Mont Blanc and the Lepontine Alps—that is to say, the mountains between the Simplon and St. Gotthard. In the space occupied in a breast pocket by an ordinary purse the mountain traveller finds himself in each case provided with the topographical facts he is most likely to want on the spot, the time-distances, and a list of inns and shelters. Nor is it only to the traveller abroad that these booklets may be serviceable: they are supplied with ample references, compiled with amazing industry, to past and present Alpine literature, and, as far as the districts they deal with are concerned, form therefore a subject-index to an Alpine library.

The point of view of the editors is topographical. They take each ridge in turn, and tell the reader in the fewest possible words how every height or hollow in it may be best climbed or crossed. They have been reproached with concerning themselves only with ground tilted by nature at an angle unsuitable to human progress, and frequented only by persons not in their right minds. Their answer might fairly be twofold. It is undeniable that to get to the top of the nearest eminence, natural or artificial, for the purpose of coming down again is one of the first instincts of healthy childhood. This instinct in after-life produces the mountaineer, just as the savage's desire for a meal has created the sportsman. Climbing is not less rational than shooting or hunting. So long as persons whose lives are valuable persist in mountaineering, it must be held desirable to provide them with the means of doing so safely. Again, these books, carefully studied, will prove as serviceable to the mountain wanderer as to the climber. The Lepontine volume in particular catalogues a number of walks which any map-reader of average intelligence may take by himself with safety and delight. Nowhere in the Alps can more delightful rock and forest and river scenery be enjoyed than among the glens and ridges that surround Bignasco, Tosa Falls, and Val Bavona, or the spurs of Monte Leone.

Great pains have obviously been taken to make perfect, both historically and topographically, the story of Mont Blanc. The list of huts may suggest some reflections in connexion with a recent lamentable death. It is only two hours' walk, we learn, over easy ground from the hut on the Aiguille du Götter to the hut under the Bosses. The existence of the latter must be held to have been the true cause of the late catastrophe. These high shelters are proving a danger as well as a protection. The rule on bad weather coming on in the High Alps is "Turn back promptly." The reasons are obvious. Progress in descent is quicker; cold diminishes; your own tracks serve, at least for a time. But the leading guide who is not a man of prompt and sure decision in an emergency—and two-thirds of modern guides have not this quality—is tempted by the prospect of shelter to continue uphill in the face of the storm. The Vallot cabin has already cost four lives: an Italian party in 1889 were blown off the Bionnasset ridge in trying to reach it, and Mr. R. L. Nettleship has perished from exposure, owing to his guides losing all sense of locality on the snows of the Dôme, when had they descended at once they could have regained under an hour the Aiguille du Götter.

Mr. Conway has elsewhere defined his ideal guide-book as one that treats only of facts. We prefer a mountaineer's companion to have a mind of its own. But this mind must be sympathetic; it must care primarily for scenery, topography, and fine climbing. These things are very far from the mind of the gregarious tourist. He wants to be directed to what other people see and he can talk about to them; he is happiest with a crowd, and most interested in tariffs and inn prices. It is undoubtedly better for a guide-book to have no mind at all than the tourist's mind. And carefully as Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Conway may have tried to suppress their individualities, nature has in each case been too strong for them. In his frequent references to the early Teutonic settlements in the mountains between Monte Rosa and Lago Maggiore, the Alpine historian furnishes a little mine of information. The trained cartographer is revealed in the frequent concise and trenchant criticisms on the work of Government staffs. There is, we are told, no existing map of the whole chain of Mont Blanc recent or accurate enough to be taken as a topographical guide. The part played by mountaineers in scientific cartography in correcting errors and combining the work of separate staffs is still

very imperfectly appreciated even by experts. Again, the æsthetic philosopher cannot refrain from mixing feeling with fact in his descriptions. Thus we are told of "a beautiful route over pastures recommended to a leisurely traveller," of an "endless traverse over wearisome stones." And in one place the natural man breaks out with astonishing energy. We read of a peak: "It was impossible, partly by reason of the entire want of foot and hand hold, partly because of the extremely rotten character of the three needles, which seemed ready to fall when touched, however gently." Here we have a climber ceasing to be logical, and driven by defeat to disparage—and that superfluously—the character of the maiden peak that has repulsed him! One omission we would venture to suggest. The names of first climbers are, except in the case of a few of the great peaks, of no general or permanent interest. It is even conceivable that in some cases young people who have been the companions of a day may be embarrassed by finding their names permanently associated by the conscientious Alpine historian, whose zeal leads him to hunt up particulars even in the recesses of old hotel-books. If Mr. Jones and Miss Brown take a long walk together, "need a body tell?"

Mr. Conway and Mr. Coolidge have, with the able assistance of M. Kurz and their other coadjutors, constructed a considerable part of the framework of a new 'Alpine Guide.' If they will consent to clothe their skeleton with the critical appreciations and recommendations they are well qualified to give, after Mr. John Ball's model, they will deserve the gratitude of all lovers of the Alps, and will do something towards making better travellers and topographers of their countrymen. The projected new edition of Mr. Ball's book, undertaken by the Alpine Club from a very laudable feeling of respect to their late president's memory, seems to hang fire. It might well be reconsidered with a view to such a co-operation as we have here ventured to propose. We have the best reason to know that the late Mr. Ball would have been the first to approve of our suggestion. Such a work need in no sense rival or supersede these little volumes, which would in respect to it fill the place of a diamond edition.

LAW BOOKS.

Partnership and Companies: a Manual of Practical Law. By Percy F. Wheeler, M.A., B.C.L. (Black.)—This is, in form, another instalment of Messrs. Black's series of law manuals (of which we have already noticed one or two volumes), though there is not, we think, any allusion to the existence of such a series in the preface or elsewhere. The structure of the book is precisely the same; in other words, its usefulness is lessened by the same structural defects. There are only about eighty references to decisions; the list of "authorities" comprises about twenty books—good books, many of them, no doubt, but the references to particular passages are few and far between; and the index is wretchedly meagre—about seven pages to nearly three hundred pages of text. The result of the first two characteristics is that the reader must rely on the author's opinion for most statements in the book; the result of the third is that even the author's opinion is often difficult to find. As an instance of the inconvenience of the Procrustean method which, we may presume, was forced upon the author by the rules of the "series," we may quote a few words from p. 194: "In important questions of management they" (the subordinate officials of a company) "have no authority, and the company will not be bound by their acts." How useless is such a statement when there is no reference to statutes or cases either to show that it is made on good authority or to show what is meant by "important questions of management"! At p. 26 there are two sets of

circumstances lucidly set forth, one as to coach proprietors, the other as to newspaper proprietors, to illustrate the doctrine as to liability of one partner for the acts of another; if these were referable to decided cases they would be very useful, but no cases are referred to, and the reader is left in doubt. At p. 13 the author states that the rights of partners as regards alienation of their shares are "extremely limited." Here there is a reference to a section (sec. 31 of the Partnership Act, 1890), but it is in a distant page, and the author would appear to have mistaken its meaning, as it contains no restriction of alienation, but merely lays down that the alienee will not be entitled to interfere in the management of the business. A somewhat similar mistake occurs at p. 22, where the author, in summarizing ss. 5-8 of the same Act, states correctly that the act of a partner will not bind the firm "if such act was not in fact authorized, and the person dealing with the partner had notice of the want of qualification," but omits the further important condition, if that person "does not know or believe him to be a partner." When it is observed that the author can thus make mistakes with his authorities actually before him (as, indeed, every author does occasionally), it will appear the more clearly that it is of essential importance in a law book to afford the reader an opportunity of checking every statement for himself. While, however, we thus pounce upon Mr. Wheeler's peccadilloes in order to point out our moral, we admit that he seems to us, upon the whole, to be a well-informed and careful writer. Much of his book consists of summaries of the Acts relating to his two subjects, and these, we think, are generally well done. As regards the few scattered decisions, "rari nantes in gurgite vasto," we find him generally accurate, and also (no small merit) clear and concise in formulating the true and practical effects of a case. One decision, however, he seems to have misunderstood. At p. 145 he says: "But though a company cannot sell the whole of the business without an express power, it can sell individual articles of property used in such business *where no power to do so is expressed*. Thus [the italics are ours], a steamship company may sell all its fleet, if the state of the affairs of the company render such a step desirable." For this he refers to *Wilson v. Miers*, 10 C.B. N.S. 348; but, in fact, the deed of settlement which was in question in that case contained a distinct provision for "the selling of the vessels," and it was on the presence of that provision that the decision turned. Mr. Justice Erle said: "The authority extended to sell some ships, and if some, there is no rule of law limiting it to less than twelve, or to a part only"; and later, "I therefore think the general authority extended to validate the whole."

The Jurymen's Handbook. By Spencer L. Holland. (Erfingham Wilson & Co.)—This is a little popular law book which may sometimes be of some use to ordinary citizens, though by no means unlikely to lead them astray. At p. 18 we find the word "reprises"; at p. 23 the expression "natural born subject." The author does not pause to tell us that "reprises" are pretty much the same as "outgoings," or that a whole host of people born abroad have the status of "natural-born subjects" under various Acts of Parliament. The words "comes to the book" at p. 52 refer (on the author's own showing) to an obsolete practice, and should have been omitted. More serious are the errors in the list of exemptions, which might have been correctly printed without any difficulty, as it merely had to be copied from an Act of Parliament. By the omission of commas after "pleaders" and "civil law" large classes of professional persons are made to appear entirely exempt, though only exempt, in fact, when in actual practice. The omission of the words "if actually practising as apothecaries, medical practitioners, or pharmaceutical chemists" pro-

duces the like erroneous impression as to some other classes, while that of "magistrates of the metropolitan police" deprives an important set of officials of the exemption which is really theirs. At p. 52 we find "administered" for "administered"; at p. 53 "disconcern" for (we suppose) *disconcert*; at p. 55 "principle" for *principal*; at p. 58 "Testament" for *Testament*. The author and the printer must share the honours between them.

Trade Marks, their Registration and Protection in the United Kingdom and Abroad; also the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. By Joseph Seymour Salaman. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

—There are evidences of thought and power of arrangement in this little book, and it may, perhaps, become in a future edition a useful handbook for the public; it is to be regretted that the care and industry required to make it so should not have been fully exercised in preparing the first edition, which is now before us. Taking one or two of the cited decisions at random, we find that the author, while very properly summarizing the cases himself, and not merely echoing the head-note, is not to be relied upon as fully understanding and setting forth the points decided. Thus in *Wood v. Lambert*, L.R. 3 Ch. D. 247, the words "when it contains any false representation" are misleading, the real point decided being much narrower, viz., that a word cannot be admitted as a trade mark if, by the effect of some accompanying words, it fails to be a "special and distinctive" word *coram publico*; while as to *Wood v. Burgess*, L.R. 24 Q.B.D. 162, the description of the doctrine laid down is imperfect for want of the words, "An intent to defraud the public is not necessary," or the like. Of verbal inaccuracies there are many: at p. 46, in a judgment of Cotton, L.J., the passage "if no one has so used it, or that his use would be interfered with by registration," is simple nonsense; instead of "so used it, or that," we should have "so used it as that" (see the report, L.R. 32 Ch.D. 311). The case itself is mentioned as "*re Hudson*" and "*Hudson's case*"; the real title is "*In re Hudson's Trade Marks*." At p. 1 we read, for the first time in our lives, "*Alder's* *Livy*, published in 1518"; at p. 4 we find "Patent Designs and Trade Marks Act" instead of "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts." Perhaps the worst charge we have to bring against Mr. Salaman is that, in citing decisions, he merely gives the names (not always quite correctly, as we have seen), without any reference to the reports in which they may be found. This is a grave and unaccountable defect.

The Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the Incorporated Law Society (Spottiswoode & Co.) is interesting as showing the activity with which the solicitors of London have collected good books about them since their guild in Chancery Lane first came into existence. From the preface we learn that whereas they had only about 1,000 books in 1832, their shelves now groan under the weight of 36,466 volumes. The primary object of such a collection is, of course, the promotion of legal erudition, but it needs only a glance to justify the statement in the preface that the library abounds also in books on archaeology, county and local history, and heraldry. An exceptionally valuable collection of books which had belonged to the Rev. Joseph Mendham, of Sutton Coldfield, including many rare old liturgies, missals, and breviaries, was presented to the Society in 1869. The practised lawyer glancing over the catalogue sees everywhere the familiar titles of reports and text-books, old and new, and he feels that he could "look up a point" nowhere better than in the library of the Law Institution. A noteworthy feature in the catalogue itself is that the names of authors and the titles of books are put in one alphabetical list, instead of being divided into two,

as in the catalogues of some well-known collections. There may be difference of opinion as to which is the better method, but upon the whole we think the single alphabetical arrangement more convenient to the reader. Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. have turned out the book handsomely and well, as might be expected, but we are a little puzzled at the title "Nelson, Horatio, I Viscount."

DR. WHITLEY STOKES, it may be remembered, issued a supplement to his 'Anglo-Indian Codes' in 1889; a second supplement (Oxford, Clarendon Press) now records the changes made in the law during 1890 and 1891. It is gratifying to learn from the preface that "after an interval of eight years the official pendulum in India appears to be swinging in favour of the resumption of codification"; but, *pace* Dr. Stokes, we must still protest against the last word in this sentence, because, as we have before explained, the praiseworthy efforts of the Anglo-Indian legislative authorities appear to us to aim at the useful, though less ambitious work of consolidation.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A CORDIAL welcome should be given to Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt's *History of Civilization in Ancient India*, in three volumes (Kegan Paul & Co.), as a work supplying a long-felt need. The book is primarily designed for the author's countrymen; but even scholars, not to say the general public, have had, since the publication of Lassen's somewhat unwieldy 'Alterthumskunde,' no work in which the place of an early Hindu king or dynasty could be verified. Though the title-page describes the work as "based on Sanscrit literature," we regard precisely that portion of it which rests not on a literary, but on an archaeological, basis as calling for the warmest reception. European readers at least have by this time a fairly large number of handbooks for the earlier Indian literature, but what has been so sorely needed for many years past is a work summarizing in a convenient form the chief achievements of archaeologists, and likewise duly co-ordinating the results of sciences ancillary to history, such as numismatics and paleography; for in the absence of a regular historical literature such results become, of course, of redoubled value. This being so, we do not feel called upon to notice here at length Mr. Dutt's first two volumes, treating of the Vedic epic and of the Rationalistic ages respectively, these being anterior to dated monuments. The third volume breaks, at all events, some ground in the direction just indicated. It opens with an account based on the famous rock-cut edicts of that most interesting of Indian sovereigns, Akoka, with whom history worthy of the name may be said to commence, in the third century B.C. Passing over the contradictory accounts of the Purāṇas, to which a chapter is devoted, we come to the time of the invasion of the "Indo-Scythians" under Kanishka, now generally regarded as the founder of the Saka era (78 A.D.) still in use in India. This king, known to us from several sources of historical information, is the *Kanishka* of numismatists; and here we may note that the whole book would bear revision in the light of recent numismatic research. The account of the Greco-Bactrian dynasty, so important in the history of Indian art, should be amplified from notices of Prof. P. Gardner; that of the Shah or Kshatrapa sovereigns of Gujarat from a recent posthumous paper by Pandit Bhagwan Lal; and that of the Gupta kings from Mr. Vincent Smith's investigations. The chapter on Buddhist architecture gives a useful *résumé* of the subject, but this, too, is not in all respects quite up to the date of recent discoveries. But the whole work forms an important step in the right direction, and careful revision may convert a future edition into a very useful text-book.

A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns, and Poems. By Hew Ainslie. (Paisley, Gardner.)—Hew Ainslie (1792-1878) was a native of Ayrshire who in 1809 became a clerk in the Register House, Edinburgh, and in 1822 emigrated to America. He wrote three or four very fair lyrics, and more than a hundred very indifferent ones, besides the 'Pilgrimage' (Deptford, 1822), which fills nearly one-half of this volume, and is mainly in prose—a specimen of the "old humour" that does not improve with age. It was, perhaps, not quite kind to his memory thus to collect his works; certainly it was cruel to prefix the memoir by Thomas C. Latta, whose tone may be gathered from the following passage:—"Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine never had any editor but a Blackwood, notwithstanding the fact that Prof. Wilson and Mr. William E. Aytoun were very generally credited with that dignity. They were simply contributors, advisers it may be in a way, but they did not control the magazine. Of this there is no doubt. John Leyden was at this time in Auld Reekie, helping Sir Walter with all his energy—and it was tireless—to gather material for 'The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border' [which had appeared seven years and more before "this time"]. Ainslie does not seem to have fraternized very cordially with any of these men, but he certainly never quarrelled with them. If they stood aloof on account of a little brusqueness in his manners, Ainslie was just the man to let them 'gang their ain gait,' and never heed them. He had in him that proud humility which is so noble—even if it be occasionally an inconvenient—trait in so many fine Scots whom I have known. As a man of genius—a true and original poet—he was worth all the four men I have named rolled together. His name will live when theirs are forgotten, for he alone of the five has dowered his country with creations that the world will not willingly let die!"

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON publish, under the title *The Coming Colony: Practical Notes on Western Australia*, a little volume by Mr. Philip Mennell, which gives a pleasant, but a truthful picture of the youngest of the "great colonies" possessing institutions which are not only representative, but also "responsible." Mr. Mennell's work is a great deal more readable than the ordinary "Colonial Handbook," which such treatises as his are destined to supplant.

We have on our table *Historical Chart and Notes on the Origin of the British Victorian Monarchy*, by R. D. Lloyd (C. J. Clark),—*Arakan: Past, Present, Future*, by J. O. Hay (Blackwood),—*The Illustrated Guide to Rosslyn Chapel and Castle, Hawthornden, &c.*, by the Rev. J. Thompson (Edinburgh, Menzies),—*English Trade and Finance, chiefly in the Seventeenth Century*, by W. A. S. Hewins (Methuen),—*On the Principle of Wealth-Creation*, by F. W. Bain (Parker),—*Commercial Correspondence*, by J. Adam (Longmans),—*Tales from the Spanish*, by L. Coloma, translated by E. M. Brookes (Art and Book Co.),—*When I Lived in Bohemia*, by F. Hume (Simpkin),—*From Sinner to Saint*, by J. B. Bailey (Chapman & Hall),—*A Little Flutter*, by H. S. Clarke (Henry),—*Poetical Wild Oats* (Digby & Long),—*Asdrufel*, by T. J. Hardy (Griffith & Farran),—*Napoleon, and other Poems and Lyrics*, by J. A. Cuthbert (Glasgow, Murray),—*Skeleton Leaves*, by F. Leyton (Kegan Paul),—*The Tragic Circle, a Play in Three Acts*, by W. M. Beith (Digby & Long),—*Evolution and Scripture*, by A. Holborow (Kegan Paul),—*Notes on the History of the Early Church*, by J. Pryce (S.P.C.K.),—*The Composition of the Book of Genesis*, by E. I. Frapp (Nutt),—*The Book of Common Prayer, with Historical Notes*, by the Rev. J. Cornford (Eyre & Spottiswoode),—*The Marks of Christ's Body*, by G. Roberts (Griffith & Farran),—*Christian Doctrine and Modern Thought*, by T. G. Bonney (Longmans),—*The Indwelling Christ*, by H. Allon, D.D. (Isbister),

—*Stories from the Life of our Lord*, by M. A. Mocatta (Mowbray),—*Sermons from Browning*, by the Rev. F. Ealand (Stock),—*Ten-Minutes Tales for Every Sunday*, Vol. II., by F. H. Wood (S.P.C.K.),—*Arménie, Kurdistan, et Mésopotamie*, by Comte de Cholet (Paris, Plon & Nourrit),—*La Enseñanza de la Historia*, by R. Altamira (Madrid, Fortanet),—*La Condition de la Propriété dans le Nord de la France*, by J. Lefort (Paris, Thorin),—*L'Expression des Émotions et des Tendances dans le Langage*, by B. Bourdon (Paris, Alcan),—*Annuario scientifico ed industriale*, Vol. II., compiled by Prof. G. V. Schiaparelli and others (Milan, Treves),—and *Der hohe Sonnblick, die höchste meteorologische Station*, by Dr. H. Samter (Berlin, Paetel). Among New Editions we have *The British Constitution and Government*, by F. Wicks (Eden, Remington & Co.),—*How to Appeal against your Rates, Outside the Metropolis*, by A. D. Lawrie (Wilson),—*Business Law: a Manual for Schools and Colleges*, by A. R. Weed (Boston, U.S., Heath),—*Protestant Episcopal Layman's Handbook*, by an Ex-Churchwarden (Arnold),—*Psalms and Litanies*, by R. Williams, D.D. (Fisher Unwin),—*The Old Testament in the Jewish Church*, by W. R. Smith (Black),—*Influenza*, by J. Althaus, M.D. (Longmans),—*Old Friends*, by A. Lang (Longmans),—*A Cavalier's Ladye*, by C. MacEwen (Methuen),—*Life in the Royal Navy*, by T. Holman, R.N. (Low),—*Tim Teddington's Shoes*, by A. Giberne (Office of 'Home Words'),—*Island Life*, by A. R. Wallace (Macmillan),—*A School Physical and Descriptive Geography*, by K. Johnston (Stanford),—*The Civil Service Coach*, by S. Savill (Lockwood),—*A First Latin Reader and Writer*, by C. M. Dix (Sonnenschein),—*Cómhráidhean an Gáidhlig 's am Beurla, Conversations in Gaelic and English*, by the Rev. D. Macinnes (Oban, Boyd),—*Helen Keller, Souvenir of the First Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf* (Washington, Volta Bureau),—and *The Quiet Mrs. Fleming*, by R. Pryce (Methuen).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Benson's (Rev. R. M.) *An Exposition of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans*, 12mo. 5/6.
Bernard's (T. D.) *The Central Teaching of Jesus Christ, a Study and Exposition of John xiii.-xvii.*, cr. 8vo. 7/6.
Harrison's (Rev. A. J.) *The Church in Relation to Sects*, cr. 8vo. 7/6.
Oliver's (A.) *What and How to Preach, Lectures in the United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh*, cr. 8vo. 3/6.
Neil's (Rev. C.) *The Comprehensive Scripture Lesson Scheme, Introduction by Ven. W. M. Sinclair*, 8vo. 12/
Parkhurst's (C. H.) *Three Gates on a Side, and other Sermons*, cr. 8vo. 6/6.
Pearson's (A.) *Christus Magister, some Teachings from the Sermon on the Mount*, cr. 8vo. 5/6.
Practical Reflections upon Every Verse of Genesis, Preface by Right Rev. E. King, cr. 8vo. 4/6.
Prymer or Prayer Book of Lay People in Middle Ages, in English, ed. Littlehales, Part 2, roy. 8vo. 5/6.
Ralph's (E.) *Step by Step through the Bible, a Scripture History for Little Children*, cr. 8vo. 2/6.

Fine Art.

- Andrews's (J.) *Studies in Photography*, cr. 8vo. 3/6.
Don Quixote of La Mancha, trans. by Motteux, illus. by Lalauze, 4 vols. 8vo. 42/6.
Fraipont's (G.) *The Art of making and using Sketches*, trans. by Clara Bell, 12mo. 2/6.
Morris's (L.) *A Vision of Saints, Édition de Luxe*, illus. 2/1.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Ibsen's (H.) *Peer Gynt, a Dramatic Poem*, authorized translation by W. and G. Archer, cr. 8vo. 6/6.
Jephcott's (S.) *The Secrets of the South Australian Poems*, cr. 8vo. 2/6.

Philosophy.

- McCosh's (J.) *Our Moral Nature, being a Brief System of Ethics*, cr. 8vo. 2/6.

History and Biography.

- Besant's (W.) *London, illustrated*, 8vo. 18/6.
Cunningham's (W.) *The Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times*, 8vo. 18/6.
Elton's (G.) *The Career of Columbus*, demy 8vo. 10/6.
Harrison's (C.) *Stray Records, or Personal and Professional Notes*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/6.
Loftus (Lord Augustus), *Diplomatic Reminiscences of 1837-1862*, 2 vols. 8vo. 32/6.
Perkins's (J. B.) *France under the Regency, with a Review of the Administration of Louis XIV.*, cr. 8vo. 8/6.
Thorpe's (W. G.) *The Still Life of the Middle Temple, with some of its Table-Talk*, 8vo. 15/6.

Geography and Travel.

Dardye's (Dr. E. de Bourgade la) Paraguay, edited by E. G. Ravenstein, with Map and Illustrations, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Mockler-Ferryman's (Capt. A. F.) Up the Niger, Map and Illustrations, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Philology.

Bendall (H.) and Laurence's (C. E.) Passages from Greek and Latin for Translation, Parts 3 and 4, 2/ each, cl.
Milton's Paradise Lost, Books 5 and 6, with Introduction by A. W. Verity, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Stanford Dictionary of Anglised Words and Phrases, edited by C. A. M. Pennell, D.Litt., cr. 4to. 31/6
Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, with Introduction and Notes by G. C. Macaulay, M.A., 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Science.

Advanced Building Construction, by the Author of 'Notes on Building Construction,' cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Bjorling's (P. R.) The Construction of Pump Details, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Gillett's (W.) The Phonograph, and How to Construct It, with a Chapter on Sound, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Hobson (E. W.) and Jessop's (C. M.) An Elementary Treatise on Plane Trigonometry, 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Hughes's (H. W.) A Text-Book of Coal-Mining, 8vo. 18/ cl.
Iron and Steel Maker (The), edited by F. Joynson, 5/ cl.
Lilley's (H. T.) A Lecture Course on Elementary Chemistry, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Standage's (H. C.) The Practical Polish and Varnish Maker, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Vaughn's (H. De) Experimental Evolution, Lectures, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. (Nature Series.)

General Literature.

Allen's (G.) The Duchess of Powysland, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Barratt's (F.) For Love and Honour, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Burnett's (R.) Practical Guide to Civil Service History and Geography, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Carrington's (E.) Flower Folk, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Chamberlain (E. L.) and Douglas's (F.) The Gentlewoman's Book of Gardening, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Chappell's (J.) Ailsa's Reaping, or Grape Vines and Thorns, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Crawford's (F. M.) The Three Fates, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Douglas's (G.) Tib, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Eaton's (F.) Dollskins and the Miser, illustrated, 6/ cl.
For the Little Ones, Stories and Pictures, 4to. 5/ cl.
Francis's (M. E.) Whither? a Novel, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Furness's (H.) Flying Visits, illustrated by the Author, 3/6
Green's (E. E.) The Doctor's Dozen, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Hale's (E. E.) The New Ohio, a Story of East and West, 6/ cl.
Hill's (J.) Treason-Felony, a Novel, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Hopkins's (T.) The Incomplete Adventurer, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Ingelow's (J.) Stories told to a Child, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Little Doctor (The), or the Magic of Nature, by Darley Dale, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
May's (R. E.) Merry Moments for Merry Little Folk, Rhymes, illustrated, imp. 16mo. 2/ bds.
Mitford's (B.) Twain Snow and Fire, a Tale of the Last Kafir War, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Molesworth's (Mrs.) Leona, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Murray's (D. C.) Bob Martin's Little Girl, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6
Neal's (E.) In Her Own Right, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Oliphant's (Mrs.) The Cuckoo in the Nest, 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Payn's (J.) A Prince of the Blood, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Phillips (F. C.) and Fendall's (P.) A Daughter's Sacrifice, 2/
Pickering's (W.) The Queen of the Goblins, illus. 3/6 cl.
Recipes of Italian Cookery, translated and arranged by M. Giroulet, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Roberts's (M.) The Reputation of George Saxon, cr. 8vo. 5/6
Saxby's (J. M. E.) Viking Boys, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Sergeant's (A.) Sir Anthony, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Wells's (R.) The Modern Practical Bread Baker, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Werner's (A.) O'Driscoll's Weird, and other Stories, 5/ cl.
Wilford's (F.) Nigel Bartram's Ideal, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Winter's (J. S.) A Soldier's Children, illus. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Fessler: Quondam Episcopi S. Hippolyti Josephi, Institutiones Patrologice, Vol. 2, Part 1, 6m.
Handkommentar zum Alten Testament: Sect. 2, Vol. 2, The Psalms, 8m. 20.
Meyer (H. A. A.) Kritisch-exegetischer Kommentar über das Neue Testament, Vol. 1, Part 2, 8m.
Steinmeyer (F. L.): Beiträge zum Verständniss d. Johannesevangeliums, Vol. 7, 1m. 80.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Annuaire de la Suisse pittoresque, 4fr.
Maspero (G.): Rapport sur une Mission en Italie, 20fr.
Rochemonteix (Marquis de): Le Temple d'Edfou, Part 1, 30fr.
Saulcy (F. de): Recueil de Documents relatifs à l'Histoire des Monnaies: Vols. 2-4, Philippe II.—François I., 130fr.

History and Biography.

Henne am Rhyu (O.): Kulturgeschichte d. jüdischen Volkes, 10m.
Piton (C.): Les Lombards en France et à Paris, 8fr.
Weyl (R.): Die Beziehungen d. Papstthums zum fränkischen Staats- u. Kirchenrecht unter den Karolingern, 8m.

Philology.

Brugmann (K.): A Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages, Vol. 3, Part 2, 12m. 50.
Hommel (F.): Aufsätze u. Abhandlungen arabisch-semiotologischen Inhalts, Part 1, 8m.
Hommel (F.): Der babylonische Ursprung der ägyptischen Kultur, 5m.
Schanz (M.): Geschichte der römischen Literatur bis zum Gesetzgebungswerk d. Kaisers Justinian, Part 2, 8m.

Science.

Gamalein (N.): Les Poisons bactériens, 3fr. 50.

General Literature.

Baudry de Saunier (L.): Le Cyclisme, 12fr.
Bae (K. v.): Werke, Vol. 20, Part 2, 5m.
Larsson (H.): Leur Cœur, 3fr. 50.
Moltke (H. v.): Gesammelte Schriften, Vol. 5, 5m.
Ohnet (G.): Nemrod et Cie, 3fr. 50.
O'Monroy (R.): Madame Manchaballe, 3fr. 50.

THE LIFE-MASK OF KEATS.*

POET to poet gave this mask, of him
Who sang the song of Rapture and Despair;
Who to the Nightingale was kin; aware
Of all the Night's enamouring—the dim
Strange ecstasy of light at the moon's rim;
The unheard melodies that subtly snare
The listening soul—Pan's wayward pipes that dare
To conjure shapes now beautiful, now grim.

He who this life-mask prized so tenderly
Might not behold the semblance that it wore,
The charm ineffable—now sweet, now sad:
But well he knew what loveliness must be
Upon the face of Keats for evermore,
And with his spirit's gaze saw and was glad.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

THE NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

THE annual session of the National Eisteddfod of Wales, which is held alternately in North and South Wales, took place last week at Rhyl. As usual, the morning sittings were devoted to competitions and the awarding of prizes for compositions, previously submitted for adjudication, in the departments of literature, music, and art. The Marquis of Bute, as the second day's president, delivered an interesting address on Welsh history, pointing out some analogies between the Welsh and the Hellenes, and dwelling upon the necessity of more thoroughly investigating the history of the former during the Tudor period, which he styled "the epoch of the Court of Ludlow." Addresses were also delivered by the Earl of Powis, Lord Mostyn, the Lord Mayor of London, the Bishop of St. Asaph, and others who presided over different sittings of the Eisteddfod. Among the chief awards "Gurnos" was chaired for the best ode in the old Welsh metre on 'The Missionary,' while the silver coronet for a free metre poem on 'St. David' was awarded to the Rev. J. J. Roberts, of Carnarvon. Seven compositions had been sent in for the prize of 50l. offered for an unpublished work of original research in any branch of Welsh literature, one of which was a history of Wales, another a comparative dictionary of the Celtic languages, and a third, to the author of which (Mr. Charles Ashton, of Dinas Mawddwy) the prize was awarded, treated of Welsh bibliography from 1801 to 1890. For choral singing, both in the chief contest and in one for female voices only, prizes were given to choirs from Birkenhead. The competition in orchestral music was poor, as usual, but the result has not been entirely discouraging since prizes were first offered in this department at the Eisteddfod some four or five years ago.

The chief musical event of the week was the first performance, at the concert on Thursday evening (September 8th), of a new dramatic oratorio entitled 'Saul of Tarsus,' or scenes in the life of St. Paul, composed for the occasion by Dr. Joseph Parry, of the University College, Cardiff. The performance was conducted by the composer himself, and the chief rôles were undertaken by Miss Maggie Davies and Messrs. Ben Davies and Ffrangcon Davies. It has been arranged that another performance of this work shall be given in the course of the Cardiff Musical Festival.

In connexion with the Eisteddfod, the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion as usual held three sectional meetings, at one of which was read a paper by Mr. David Lewis, Recorder of Swansea, on the 'Publication of Welsh Historical Records,' explaining on behalf of the society its scheme for issuing a "Record Series," of which Owen's 'Pembrokehire,' recently published, forms the first volume. The materials which it is intended to include in the series are: (1) ancient MSS., hitherto unpublished, of a non-legal character; (2) ancient MSS., hitherto unpublished, of a legal

*Given to the blind poet, Philip Bourke Marston, by Richard Watson Glider.

character, e.g., State Papers and the like; (3) corrected editions of valuable MSS. of which hitherto only incorrect editions have appeared; (4) collections of selected MSS. which in their entirety, or in the form of abstracts, have already been published, but only in rare and expensive publications, amongst much other matter in no way relating to Wales. Papers were also read by Dr. Daniell, of Edinburgh, on 'Some Aspects of Technical Education,' with special reference to Wales, and by Mr. Alfred W. Hughes on medical education, advocating the establishment of a medical school for Wales. A paper by the Rev. Elvet Lewis, of Llanelly, dealing with Eisteddfod reform, was followed by an interesting discussion, in which Prof. Rhys and the Bishop of St. Asaph among others took part, urging the necessity of connecting the Eisteddfod with education generally.

Among other societies which, according to recent custom, held their annual meetings during the Eisteddfod week were the Association for Promoting the Education of Girls in Wales, which has been largely instrumental in obtaining an equal provision for girls in most of the county educational schemes under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889; the Welsh Students' Union, which carries on in Wales the work done in England by the National Home Reading Union; and the National Eisteddfod Association, which undertakes the publication of the prize compositions every year. An art exhibition, containing the works of art sent in for competition as well as other works of antiquarian and artistic interest, was held in connexion with the Eisteddfod.

Next year's Eisteddfod is to be held at Pontypridd in July, while an international assembly of the same character is also to be held in September at Chicago. Most of the preparations for both meetings have already been completed.

BERNARD LINTOT.

THE following is a copy of the original petition of Bernard Lintot to George I. praying that he might have the sole right of printing Pope's translation of the *Odyssey*. The original is preserved among the State Papers of that king's reign (State Papers, Domestic, George I., Bundle 61, No. 66), and does not appear to have been heretofore published:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of Bernard Lintot of y^e City of London, Bookseller.

Sheweth

That your Petitioner is now printing a Translation, undertaken by Alexander Pope, Gent., of the *Odyssey* of Homer from the Greek, in Five Volumes in Folio, upon large & small Paper, in Quarto upon Royal Paper, in Octavo and Duodecimo, with large Notes upon each Book.

That your Petitioner has been at great Expence in Carrying on the Said Work, and the Sole Right & Title of the Copy of the Same being vested in him.

He therefore most humbly prays your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant him Your Royal Privilege and Licence for the Sole Printing & Publishing of the said Translation for the Term of Fourteen Years agreeable [sic] to the Statute in that behalf made & provided

And Your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

BERNARD LINTOT.

The petition itself bears no date, but it is endorsed "The humble Petition of Bernard Lintot, for a Licence to print: granted in Feb. 1724/5."

ERNEST G. ATKINSON.

SIR RICHARD STEELE AND PAUL DAWSON.

IN Mr. Aitken's 'Life of Steele' there is a casual mention of a Mr. Paul Dawson, who appears to have died about 1728. His administrator brought an action against Steele for certain moneys owing to Dawson's estate, and Steele acknowledged the justice of the claim.

I have recently acquired a volume of 'Lectures on Experimental Philosophy,' by Mr. Desaguliers. These lectures were collected, published, and inscribed to Sir Richard Steele

by Mr. Paul Dawson, who writes in the dedication: "Your continual Care of me from my Infant Years has been so remarkably Generous that I should be guilty of the deepest Ingratitude in the World, did I not lay hold of all Occasions of acknowledging the many and great Obligations I have to you."

Mr. Desaguliers, in his preface to the lectures, speaks of Mr. Dawson as "a young Man whom Sir Richard Steel [sic] had put under my Care." None of Steele's biographers, so far as I know, has mentioned the intimacy between Steele and Dawson. It would be interesting to know something more of this Paul Dawson and of his connexion with Steele. F. G.

THE "THREE LEGS OF MAN."

16, New Burlington Street, W.

THE early adoption of the *triskelion* as a national symbol in Sicily is evidenced by its occurrence on the coinage of Agathocles, B.C. 317-289. Drawings of both gold and silver coins of that reign are given in Reginald Stuart Poole's 'Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum: Sicily,' p. 191.

I have an electrum coin of Miletus, dating before B.C. 623, which has on its edge a *triskelion* and likewise a crescent moon, the latter probably referring to the story of Endymion and Selene on Mount Latmus, at the foot of which Miletus was situated.

G. WASHINGTON MOON.

THE NINTH CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

ON Tuesday, the 6th inst., in the section of Egypt, perhaps the chief interest centred in Prof. Hechler's discovery of a small fragment of the LXX. version of the Prophets, of such a date as to constitute it one of the very oldest MSS. of the Old Testament. Practical research was also represented by Mr. Petrie's report on his recent work at Tel el-Amarna. In the section of Geography (new to this Congress) Sir M. E. Grant Duff gave his presidential address, and papers were read by Dr. Schlichter and Mr. C. W. Campbell.

ON Wednesday in the Indian and Aryan sections considerable progress was made with the rather heavy list of papers. Vernacular literature—a department too often overlooked—was treated by the Rev. M. Mitchell in his paper on the Maratha poets. Two papers were also contributed by ladies, a novel feature of the present Congress. Dr. Bühler explained some of Dr. Führer's important discoveries at Mathura, showing the modification which must now be made in the received views of Indian art-history. The early Jain antiquities under notice not only illustrate the Jain religion, but show us that early Indian art was by no means exclusively Buddhist. Prof. Cowell gave an account of his forthcoming edition of the poetical biography of Buddha, the 'Buddhacarita.' Prof. Bradke's essay on the separation of the Aryan peoples was welcome as embodying recent philological research, while Prof. Kielhorn's paper on the Kalachuri era gave occasion for a merited tribute to Dr. Burgess for his labours in epigraphy, and remarks on the attitude of the Indian Government towards the same subject. Mr. Schrumph also endeavoured to enlist the sympathies of the section for Armenian—a language little studied, though possessed of a considerable literature—and proposed the foundation of a society for the furtherance of his views.

IN the Semitic Section (A) Prof. Sayce gave his presidential address on the progress of Assyriology in England, after which attention was called to the destruction of Assyrian antiquities permitted by the Turkish authorities, and a resolution was passed in deprecation thereof. In Section B classical Semitic criticism was represented by Dr. Gaster, and by the Rev. G. Margoliouth in his scholarly essay on the punctuation of Hebrew MSS., while research

in modern fields was represented by the Rev. G. Maclean's communication on the living Aramaic of Kurdistan. In the Persian Section Sir F. Goldsmid gave his opening address, while in that of China the chief feature was the Rev. C. J. Ball's paper on a subject already touched on in Prof. Max Müller's address, the Akkadian affinities of Chinese. In the Australasian Section Sir Arthur Gordon delivered his address on Fiji poetry, while the attention of the section of Geography was fully taken up by authorities such as Messrs. Flinders Petrie and Haskett Smith. A remarkable feature of the day was Mr. Gladstone's address to a section specially constituted for him. Dr. E. Tylor's opening address to the anthropologists on the stone age in the East was a contribution of the greatest value.

ON Thursday the proceedings of the Indo-Aryan Section hardly attained their usual level of interest, though Mr. Vincent Smith's paper was of great value to the few scholars interested in Indian numismatics. In the Assyrian Section Dr. Mahler's paper on the Babylonian calendar was well discussed, and the same remark applies to the Rev. W. Hechler's second paper, dealing with certain points of Biblical chronology. The General Semitic Section was much interested by Prof. Karabacek's new discoveries in Arabic papyri. A special feature of the Iranian gathering was a paper delivered in graceful and faultless intonation by Miss C. Sorabji on her countrymen the Parsis. It was observed that this was the first occasion on which the Congress had been addressed by a female member from the East. Several useful papers were read in the section of Anthropology, and the proceedings of the Geographical Section were concluded with papers from Prof. W. Ramsay and others.

THE feature of Friday's proceedings, to Indianists at least, was the spirited address of Prof. Deussen on his forthcoming history of philosophy, in which he claims for India a place beside Greece in the realms of metaphysics. Later in the day Prof. Max Müller submitted his new edition of the 'Rigveda,' and thanks were voted to the Raja of Vizianagram for his generous patronage of the work. An abstract was read of a paper from Dr. R. Morris on Pali and Jain Prakrit. The Assyrian and Egyptian sections severally resolved to unite their sittings in future congresses, a resolution showing in itself the direction and progress of modern research. Mr. S. A. Strong described an Assyrian text in the British Museum, and Mr. Pinches's interesting paper on the new Creation-story gave rise to a good discussion. In the neighbouring section Prof. D. H. Müller described Dr. Euting's epigraphic discoveries in Arabia, and a committee was appointed to organize the production of an Oriental encyclopedia. The Persian Section was entertained by an illustrated description by Mr. H. W. Blundell of his excavations at Persepolis, as well as by a lecture from Mr. W. Simpson on Indian architecture, possibly given to this section on account of its Sassanian relations. The students of the Far East were much interested by Prof. Donner's account of the inscriptions from the Orkhon, as yet only partly deciphered. Prof. Mahaffy arrived from Ireland just in time to give the Egyptologists his paper—entertaining like all his works—on the Petrie papyri. Anthropology was studied mainly from the point of view of India. Mr. W. Crooke, of the Bengal Civil Service, introduced the subject of ethnographical research in Northern India in a paper which was discussed by several other able representatives of British scholarship in that country. The supreme and local governments of India were memorialized by the section to pursue and amplify their survey of the subject. Dr. Leumann's paper on Jain rosaries also gave rise to an illustrative debate. The existence of a section for archaic Greece was further justified

by a learned paper from the secretary, Mr. Robert Brown, on the 'Celestial Equator of Aratus.'

SO ended the practical work of a Congress which certainly has grappled with an extent of subjects hitherto unparalleled, thus showing that the new departure of subdivisions going beyond the mere basis of language adopted hitherto may produce good results. The plan has, perhaps, in some cases unduly decoyed "outsiders," to the detriment of science and the trial of scientists' patience; yet an object of these gatherings is presumably to show to mere amateurs the real paths of research.

Successful excursions to Oxford and Cambridge took place on Saturday, and the Congress closed on Monday. The revised rules were ratified at the closing sitting, and it is now to be hoped that the term "statutory" may be really applicable to succeeding congresses, without any derision implied. Prof. Max Müller presided, excuses being again sent by royal patrons. The social intercourse of members closed with a highly successful dinner, a new feature of which was the admission of ladies. Sir M. E. Grant Duff presided, and numerous amusing speeches were made.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. announce for the autumn, amongst other works on exploration and travel, 'Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp, 1882-92,' from the manuscripts of Father Joseph Ohrwalder, who recently escaped with two sisters of mercy from the Sudan, by Major F. R. Wingate, illustrated,—'On Sledge and Horseback to Outcast Siberian Lepers,' by Miss Kate Marsden, illustrated,—'Afloat and Ashore on the Mediterranean,' by Lee Meriwether,—'Artistic Travel in Normandy, Brittany, the Pyrenees, Spain, and Algeria,' by Henry Blackburn, illustrated,—'Bombay and Western India,' by James Douglas, illustrated, 2 vols.,—'Sport and Work on the Nepal Frontier,' by the Hon. Jas. Inglis ('Maori'), illustrated,—'Tales of Adventure and Stories of Travel of Fifty Years Ago,' edited by Joseph Cundall, illustrated,—'Corsican Studies,' by J. W. Barry,—'Holiday Wanderings in Madeira,' by A. E. W. Marsh,—'Through the Land of the Aztecs: Seven Years' Life and Travel in Mexico,' by a "Gringo,"—'A Tramp across the Continent: from Ohio to California on Foot,' by Charles F. Lummis,—and 'A Ride through Wonderland,' by Georgina M. Sygne. Among biographical, historical, and critical books: Mr. Austin Dobson's critical biography of William Hogarth, illustrated,—'Shepherd Smith, the Universalist: the Story of a Mind,' being a life of the Rev. James E. Smith, by W. Anderson Smith, and in 'The Queen's Prime Ministers,' 'The Earl of Aberdeen,' by the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, and 'Earl Russell,' by Stuart J. Reid. Other works in this class are 'The History of South Australia,' by Edwin Hodder, 2 vols.,—'Frederic Chopin: a Biography,' by Charles Willeby, a new edition of Todd's 'Parliamentary Government in England' and of Palgrave's 'Chairman's Handbook,'—'The Colonial Era in America,' by Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale,—'Essays by Sir Morell Mackenzie,' edited by his brother A. W. Mackenzie,—'The Glacial Nightmare,' by Sir H. H. Howorth, 2 vols.,—and 'Religious Thought in Old English Verse,' by the Rev. C. J. Abbey. In fiction: 'Wolfenberg,' by William Black, 3 vols.,—'The Clocks of Rondaine, and other Stories,' by Frank R. Stockton,—'The Fever of Life,' by Fergus Hume, 2 vols.,—'The Preacher's Daughter,' by Amelia E. Barr,—'The Mystery of St. Dunstan's: a Realistic and Sensational Story of Fleet Street in 1724,' by Thomas Wright, 2 vols.,—'Hypocrites,' by Hugh Coleman Davidson,—'Out of the Groove: a Romance of Australian Life,' by E. B. Kennedy,—

and many new additions to "Low's Six-Shilling Standard Novels." Among books for young people are 'Stories told in an African Forest by Grown-up Children of Africa,' by A. J. Mountney Jephson, — 'Misses Brancian,' by Jules Verne, — 'Axel Ebersen, the Graduate of Upsala,' by André Laurie, — 'Sandy Carmichael,' by C. J. Hyne, — 'The Priceless Orchid: a Story of Adventure in the Forests of Yucatan,' by Percy Ainslie, — 'Elfie's Visit to Cloudland and the Moon,' by Frances V. Austen, — and 'Captain January,' by Laura E. Richards. In general literature: 'Days in Clover,' by the Amateur Angler, — 'The Student's Chemistry,' by R. L. Taylor, — 'A Handbook for Farmers and Small Holders,' edited by John Watson, — 'The Diamond Mines of South Africa,' by Prof. Reunert, — 'The Theory and Practice of Handwriting,' by John Jackson, — three new importations from Japan: 'The Rat's Plaint: an Old Legend,' translated by Archibald Little; 'Japanese Jingles,' by Mae St. John Bramhall; and 'The Children's Japan,' by Mrs. W. H. Smith, — 'Idylls of the Queen: the Fire, the Raid, and the Rescue,' by William Alfred Gibbs, — and in the 'Preachers of the Age': 'Christ is All,' by the Rev. H. C. G. Moule; 'Plain Words on Great Themes,' by the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes; 'The Gospel of Work,' by the Bishop of Winchester; 'Christ in the Centuries,' by the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn; 'Agonie Christi,' by the Dean of Norwich; and 'The Transfigured Sackcloth,' by the Rev. W. L. Watkinson.

In the forthcoming publishing season Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue an English edition of 'Pablo de Segovia,' by Francisco de Quevedo, illustrated, — 'The Life of William Cowper,' by Thomas Wright (Principal of Cowper School, Olney), illustrated, — 'Old Italian Masters,' by W. J. Stillman, illustrated, — 'Etruscan Roman Remains in Popular Tradition,' by C. G. Leland, illustrated, — 'English Cathedrals,' by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, illustrated, — 'Essays on German Literature,' by H. H. Boyesen, — 'More about Wild Nature,' by Mrs. Brightwen, illustrated, — 'Crow's Nest and Belhaven Tales,' by Mrs. Burton Harrison, — 'Pensions for Old Age and Working Men,' by Prof. W. A. Hunter, — 'Household Nursing,' by Dr. John Ogle Tunstall, — 'Real Cookery,' by G. N., — 'Year by Year,' by Mary L. Hankin, — 'Play in Provence,' by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, illustrated, — in the "Cameo Series": 'The Love Songs of Robert Burns,' edited by Sir George Douglas, and 'Irish Love Songs,' selected by Miss Katharine Tynan, — 'Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life,' by G. J. Holyoake, — 'A Particular Account of the European Military Adventurers of Hindustan, from 1784 to 1803,' compiled by Herbert Compton, — in the "Great French Writers": 'Bernardin de Saint Pierre,' by Arède Barine, translated by Miss J. E. Gordon, — in the "Adventure Series": 'Missing Friends; or, the Adventures of a Danish Emigrant in Queensland,' by 'The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth, Chief of the Crow Nation of Indians,' written from his own dictation by T. D. Bonner, with a preface by C. G. Leland; and 'The Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Augustus, Count de Benyowsky, in Siberia, &c.,' from the translation by William Nicholson, edited by Capt. Pasfield Oliver, — a revised edition of 'Three Generations of Englishwomen,' by Janet Ross, — 'Russia under Alexander III.,' translated from the German by J. Morrison, with a preface by Felix Volkhofsky, — Dr. Petiscus's 'The Gods of Olympus,' translated by Katharine A. Raleigh, with a preface by Jane E. Harrison, illustrated, — in the "Story of the Nations": 'The Tuscan Republics and Genoa,' by Bella Duffy, and 'Poland,' by W. R. Morfill, — 'The Fishguard Invasion by the French in 1797,' by Miss James, illustrated, — 'Revelation and the Bible,' by the Rev. R. F. Horton, — 'Ethic demonstrated in Geometrical Order,' translated from

Spinoza by Amelia Hutchinson Stirling and W. Hale White, — 'The Nationalization of Health,' by Havelock Ellis, — in the "Pseudonym Library": 'Gentleman Upcott's Daughter,' by Tom Cobbleigh; 'A Splendid Cousin,' by Mrs. Andrew Dean; and 'Colette,' by Philippe Saint Hilaire, — in the "Independent Novel Series": 'The Phantom from the East,' by Pierre Loti, translated by Miss J. E. Gordon; 'Jean de Kerdrén,' by Philippe Saint Hilaire, translated by Mrs. Waugh; 'Stories from Garschine,' translated by Miss Boole; and 'Poor Lady Massey,' by Miss H. Rutherford Russell, — 'Orchardcroft,' by Miss Elsa d'Esterre Keeling, — 'Down in the Flats,' by Clevedon Kenn, — in the "Children's Library": 'Finn and his Companions,' by Standish O'Grady; 'Nutcracker and Mouse-King, and other Stories,' translated from Hoffmann by Ascott R. Hope; and 'Once upon a Time,' translated from Luigi Capuana, — 'The Book of the Hundred Riddles of the Fairy Bellaria,' by C. G. Leland, illustrated, — 'A Little Norsk; or, Old Pap's Flaxen,' by Hamlin Garland, — 'Old Rabbit, the Voodoo, and other Sorcerers,' by Mary Alicia Owen, illustrated, — 'A Father of Six,' translated from Potapenko by W. F. A. Gaussen, — '93; or, the Revolution among the Flowers,' by Florence Byng, illustrated, — and 'Cheerful Cats and other Animals,' by J. G. Francis, illustrated.

The Cambridge University Press makes the following announcements. In theology: 'The Old Testament in Greek according to the Septuagint,' edited by Dr. Swete, Vol. III., completing the edition, — 'The Philocalia of Origen,' edited by J. Armitage Robinson, — 'Adversaria Critica Sacra,' by the late Dr. Scrivener, and a new edition of Dr. Scrivener's Greek Testament, — four parts of "Texts and Studies," edited by J. Armitage Robinson: 'The Testament of Abraham,' by M. R. James, with an appendix containing translations from the Arabic of the Testaments of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, by W. E. Barnes; 'The Rules of Tyconius,' by F. C. Burkitt; 'Apocrypha Anecdota,' containing the Latin Version of the Apocalypse of Paul, the Apocalypses of the Virgin, of Sedrach, of Zosimas, &c., by M. R. James; and 'The Homeric Centones,' by J. Rendel Harris, — three volumes of "The Cambridge Bible": 'The Books of Ezra and Nehemiah,' by the Rev. H. E. Ryle; 'The Epistles to the Colossians and Philemon,' by the Rev. H. C. G. Moule; and 'The Epistles to Timothy and Titus,' by the Rev. A. E. Humphreys, — in "The Smaller Cambridge Bible": 'The Book of Judges,' by J. S. Black, — and in "The Cambridge Greek Testament," 'The Book of Revelation,' by the Rev. W. H. Simcox. In law, historical, and miscellaneous works: 'The Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases,' edited by Dr. C. A. M. Fennell, — 'The Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times,' by the Rev. W. Cunningham, — 'The Growth of British Policy,' by J. R. Seeley, — two unfinished papers by the late Henry Bradshaw: 'The Collectio Canonum Hibernensis' and 'On the Chartres and Tours MSS. of the Hibernensis,' — 'The New History (Tarikh-i-Jadid), a Circumstantial Account of the Babi Movement in Persia from its first Beginnings till the Death of the Founder (A.D. 1844-50),' by Edward G. Browne, — 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Fitzwilliam Museum,' illustrated, by Montague Rhodes James, — 'A Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities in the Fitzwilliam Museum,' by E. A. Wallis Budge, — 'The Science of International Law,' by T. A. Walker, — 'The History of the Doctrine of Consideration in English Law,' by E. Jenks, — 'Ancient Ships,' by Cecil Torr, with illustrations, — and in the "Pitt Press Series": 'Milton's Paradise Lost,' Books I. and II., and Books V. and VI., edited by A. W. Verity; 'A Discourse of the Commonwealth of thys Realm of Englande,' first printed

in 1581, and commonly attributed to W. S., edited by the late Elizabeth Lamond; and 'Corneille: Polyucte,' by E. G. W. Braunscholtz. In Greek and Latin classics: Prof. Jebb's edition of the 'Electra,' — 'Aristophanes: Equites,' by R. A. Neil, — 'Homer's Iliad,' edited by Arthur Platt, — 'The Mimes of Herondas,' by Walter Headlam, — 'Plato's Protagoras,' by J. Adam and A. M. Adam, — three volumes of the "Pitt Press Series": 'Aristophanes: Vespæ,' by C. E. Graves; 'Plutarch's Life of Demosthenes,' by Hubert A. Holden; and 'Livy,' Book VI., by the Rev. H. M. Stephenson, — and 'Graduated Passages from Greek and Latin Authors for First-Sight Translation,' selected by H. Bendall and C. E. Laurence, Parts III. and IV.

Mr. David Nutt will publish shortly 'The Documents of the Hexateuch,' translated and arranged in chronological order, with introduction and notes, by W. E. Addis: Part I., 'The Oldest Book of Hebrew History,' — 'Aislinge Meic Conglinne: the Vision of Mac Conglinne,' a Middle Irish tale of the twelfth century, the two Irish versions edited (for the first time), with translation, notes, and glossary, by Prof. Kuno Meyer, and an introduction on the literary history of the tale by Prof. W. Wollner, — the 'Attis' of Catullus translated into English verse, with dissertations on the myth of Attis, on the origin of tree worship, and on the Galliambic metre, by Grant Allen, being the sixth volume of the "Bibliothèque de Carabas," — 'Three Plays (Deacon Brodie, Admiral Guinea, Beau Austin),' by William Ernest Henley and Robert Louis Stevenson, — a new volume of poems by Norman R. Gale, author of 'A Country Muse,' — 'The Essays of Michael de Montaigne,' Englished by John Florio, a faithful reprint of the original edition, with introduction by George Saintsbury, being the first volume of the "Tudor Translations," — Nyren's 'Young Cricketer's Guide,' re-edited from the original edition by Charles Whibley, — and 'Indian Fairy Tales,' selected and edited by Joseph Jacobs, illustrated by J. D. Batten, being a companion volume to Mr. Jacobs's 'English Fairy Tales' and 'Celtic Fairy Tales.' Mr. Nutt will also publish for the Folk-lore Society 'The Denham Tracts,' re-edited by Dr. James Hardy, Vol. I.; and, for the Organizing Committee of the International Folk-lore Congress, the transactions and papers of the Congress held last year.

Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. announce for the autumn season 'The Dictionary of Australasian Biography (1855-1892),' edited by Philip Mennell, F.R.G.S., assisted by eminent colonists, — 'The Germ Growers: the Strange Adventures of Robert Easterley and John Wilbraham,' by Canon Potter, — 'The Cuckoo in the Nest,' 3 vols., by Mrs. Oliphant, — 'The Japs at Home,' by Douglas Sladen, with illustrations by Henry Savage Landor and W. J. Fenn, — 'A Brilliant Woman,' 3 vols., by the Hon. Mrs. Henry Chetwynd, — 'This Wicked World, and other Essays,' by the late J. Hain Friswell, — 'Love for an Hour is Love for Ever,' by Amelia E. Barr, — 'Bygone London,' by Frederick Ross, — 'Judith Grant,' 3 vols., by the late Mrs. Lockett, — 'Through Pain to Peace,' 3 vols., by Sarah Doudney, — 'Mr. and Mrs. Herries,' by May Crommelin, — 'Bygone England: Social Studies in its Historic Byways and Highways,' by William Andrews, with illustrations, — 'The Village Blacksmith,' 3 vols., by Darley Dale, — 'A Waking,' by Mrs. J. Kent Spender, with illustrations, — 'Bygone Scotland: Social Studies in its Historic Byways and Highways,' by David Maxwell, illustrated, — 'From Private to Colonel: the Wonderful Adventures of Frank Hurst,' by William Mitchell, — 'Godiva Durlough,' by Sarah Doudney, — 'Namesakes,' by Evelyn Everett Green, — 'Fifty-two other Stories for Boys,' by G. A. Henty, G. Manville Fenn, R. E. Francillon, Ascott Hope, and others, — 'Faith, Hope, and Charity,' by Anna E. Lisle, — 'Fifty-two other

Stories for Girls,' by Rosa Mulholland, Susan Coolidge, and others.—'A Child of the Precinct,' by Sarah Doudney.—'No Humdrum Life for Me,' by Mrs. J. Kent Spender.—'A Woman without a Head,' by the Author of 'A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam.'—'The Warriors of the Crescent,' by the late W. H. Davenport Adams.—'The Clever Miss Jancy,' by Margaret Haycraft.—'Self and Self-Sacrifice,' by Anna E. Lisle.—'Among the Welsh Hills,' by M. C. Halifax,—and several new and cheap editions.

From the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge we have announcements of 'Secret Friends and Foes,' by Prof. Percy Frankland ('Romance of Science Series'),—'Vegetable Wasps and Plant Worms,' by M. C. Cooke,—'Pictorial Architecture of France,' by the Rev. H. H. Bishop,—'How to make Common Things,' by John A. Bower,—and a library edition of the late Mrs. Ewing's 'Jackanapes,' 'Daddy Darwin's Dovecot,' and 'Lob-Lie-by-the-Fire.' Among books dealing with the "higher criticism" will appear: 'The Book of Genesis,' by the Rev. F. Watson, and 'The Books of Chronicles,' by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The same Society announces 'Our Worship,' by Prebendary Sadler,—'A Handy Book of the Church of England,' by the Rev. E. L. Cutts,—'Round the Round World,' by the Rev. G. E. Mason,—and 'Descriptive Lantern Lectures illustrative of English Church History,' by the Rev. C. A. Lane. Among the works of fiction shortly to be issued by the Society may be noted: 'Gil the Gunner,' a narrative of the Indian Mutiny, by G. Manville Fenn,—'Born to Command,' a sea story, by Gordon Stables,—'The Conroy Cousins,' by the Rev. E. N. Hoare,—'Here and Elsewhere,' by the Rev. Harry Jones,—'Honor Pentreath,' a tale of Cornish life, by Mrs. Henry Clarke,—'Kate, the Pride of the Parish,' by Mrs. E. H. Mitchell,—'Spitewinter,' by Helen Shipton,—and 'Don Carlos,' by E. Everett Green.

Messrs. W. & R. Chambers will publish the following new books during the ensuing season: the tenth and last volume of the new edition of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' with index to the whole work,—a cheap edition of the memoir of William and Robert Chambers,—'Robin Redbreast,' a new story by Mrs. Molesworth, with six illustrations by Robert Barnes,—'The Dingo Boys,' a new adventure story by George Manville Fenn, illustrated by W. S. Stacey,—'Four on an Island,' by L. T. Meade, illustrated by W. Rainey,—'The Paradise of the North,' by D. Lawson Johnstone, with illustrations by W. Boucher,—'Cossack and Czar: a Tale of Russia under Peter the Great,' by David Ker,—'Imogen; or, only Eighteen,' by Mrs. Molesworth, illustrated by Herbert Bone,—'When We were Young,' by Mrs. O'Reilly,—'Through the Flood,' by Esmé Stuart,—'Five Victims: a School-room Story,' by M. Bramston,—'Railways and Railway Men,'—'Brave Boys and Girls,' by Edith C. Kenyon,—'Through Storm and Stress,' an adventure story, by J. S. Fletcher,—'Baby John,' by the Author of 'Laddie,'—'Wilfrid Clifford,' by E. C. Kenyon,—'The Story of Watt and Stephenson,'—'The Story of Nelson and Wellington,'—and 'John's Adventures: a Tale of Old England,' by Thomas Miller.

Messrs. T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh, announce for the coming season 'Christian Ethics,' by Dr. Newman Smyth, and 'Apologetics,' by Prof. A. B. Bruce, being the second and third volumes of the 'International Theological Library,'—'The Gospel of a Risen Saviour,' by the Rev. R. M'Cheyne Edgar,—'The Teaching of Jesus,' by Prof. H. H. Wendt, of Heidelberg (the second and concluding volume of the English translation),—and 'Old Testament Theology,' by Prof. H. Schultz, authorized English translation.

Literary Gossip.

THE volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' to be published on September 26th extends from Lambe to Leigh. Mr. C. H. Firth writes on General John Lambert; Mr. G. F. Russell Barker on J. G. Lambton, first Earl of Durham, and on Edward Law, Baron Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice; Mr. J. G. Fitch on Joseph Lancaster; Mr. Richard Garnett on Letitia Elizabeth Landon ("L. E. L."); Mr. Leslie Stephen on Walter Savage Landor and William Law of the 'Serious Call'; Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse on Sir Edwin Landseer and Sir Thomas Lawrence; the Rev. William Hunt on Lanfranc; Prof. J. W. Hales on Langland, author of 'Piers Plowman,' and Layamon; Mr. James Gairdner on Bishop Latimer; Mr. S. Rawson Gardiner on Archbishop Laud; Mr. R. E. Graves on Samuel Laurence, the painter, and Cecil Lawson; Mr. J. A. Hamilton on Edward Law, Earl of Ellenborough, and on Lord Lawrence; Col. R. H. Vetch, R.E., on Sir Henry Lawrence; Dr. Norman Moore on Sir William Lawrence, the surgeon; Mr. Warwick Wroth on Stephen Martin Leake; Prof. Laughton on Sir John Leake, the admiral, and George Legge, Lord Dartmouth; and Mr. Sidney Lee on Nathaniel Lee, the dramatist.

THE annual conference of the members of the Institute of Journalists, which was held in Edinburgh last week under the presidency of Sir Edward Lawson, concluded with a dinner, which was numerously attended. Lord Rosebery proposed the toast of the Institute, and spoke in laudatory terms of the press and its influence. On Monday the members were entertained at a banquet in Glasgow by the Corporation of that city, the Lord Provost presiding. The desirability of an educational test for membership was the subject of most interest at the conference.

MESSRS. METHUEN are about to issue in their "Social Questions" series a volume on the eight hours question. It is written jointly by Mr. R. A. Hadfield, one of the directors of the great "Hecla" steel foundry works at Sheffield, and Mr. H. de B. Gibbins, the economist and author of the 'Industrial History of England.' The special features of 'The Shorter Working Day' are a review of the effects of the eight hours day in Australia and an account of practical experiments made recently by Mr. Hadfield and other large employers of labour in their own works.

It may be somewhat of a surprise to readers of fiction to learn that Mr. Edmund Gosse has for the first time deserted his field of poetry and criticism, and has written a one-volume story, called 'The Secret of Narcisse,' which will be published in October by Mr. William Heinemann.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT has in the press a volume entitled 'Esther, A Young Man's Tragedy, and other Poems.' It contains two stories in verse, one modern, one mediæval, and some lyrics. Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. will be the publishers.

IN conjunction with Lady Anne Blunt, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt will also publish shortly, through Messrs. Reeves & Turner, a translation, partly in verse, partly in prose, of an ancient Arabic romance called 'The Stealing of the Mare.'

MR. PENNELL'S new book, 'The Jew at Home: Impressions of a Summer and Autumn spent with him in Russia and Austria,' will be issued next week in a small quarto volume, with illustrations by the author; while Mr. Harold Frederic's book on the same subject, 'The New Exodus: a History of Israel in Russia,' with numerous portraits, will be ready early in October. Both works will be published by Mr. Heinemann.

MR. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD has written a little book called 'The Story of Leicester Square, Past and Present.' It is to contain illustrations by Faustin, and facsimile reproductions of sundry engravings and sketches. Mr. George Kenning is the publisher.

MRS. ALEXANDER, author of 'The Wooing o't,' is bringing out next week, under Messrs. Cassell's auspices, a new novel, called 'The Snare of the Fowling.'

THE new volume of Messrs. Henry & Co.'s "Whitefriars Library of Wit and Humour" will consist of short stories by Mr. Walter Herries Pollock, and will be published simultaneously in England and America under the title of 'King Zub.'

'THE FEATHER' is the title of a new work by Mr. Ford H. Hueffer in the series commenced by his 'Brown Owl.' 'The Shifting of the Fire' is a novel in one volume by the same author. Mr. Fisher Unwin is the publisher.

MR. DAVID DONALDSON has prepared a valuable index to the four volumes previously published of 'Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh.' It fills two hundred double-column quarto pages, and has appended to it a short but serviceable glossary.

IN the October number of the *Cosmopolitan* will appear an article on 'A Cosmopolitan Language: its Prospects and Practicability,' by Mr. Maltus Q. Holyoake.

A MEMORIAL in honour of the late Mr. Edwin Waugh, which has been in progress for some time past, is nearly completed. It is to be placed on Mr. Waugh's grave in the churchyard of Kersal, near Manchester.

MESSRS. D. C. HEATH & Co., of Boston, are issuing Eichendorff's 'Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts,' edited with notes by Prof. Carl Osthaus, of Indiana University.

THE Bulgarian Government has now published the seventh volume of its *recueil* of works of literature and science, which contains many papers of interest. One particular memoir is on the region of the Balkans south of the Danube and between the rivers Lom and Kamchik, and its various remains. These include grime-graves, the site of prehistoric supplies of flint for tools and weapons. In the district are megalithic remains, including dolmens, and of the same character as in the countries round the Black Sea and Bulgaria, Rumelia, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, and the Crimea. Many illustrations are given, and a continuation is promised. One contribution is by Mr. Goodeff, on Bulgarian MSS. in the library of Lord Zouche, brought by the Hon. Robert Curzon from Mount Athos in 1837. There is much material for folk-lore and popular poetry, and some for the Bulgarian dictionary.

THE Italian poet Carducci has written a new ode entitled 'Cadore,' in which he sings of the battles fought at Cadore in 1848, and of the prowess of Pietro Calvi, who defended Cadore, and was afterwards shot by the Austrians. The ode is divided into three parts.

At the yearly meeting of the Historisch-antiquarische Verein of Schaffhausen on September 6th, Dr. Baumann, the archivist of Donaueschingen in Baden, announced that a mass of the archives of the bishopric of Constance had been discovered in Zurich. These documents had been sent to Zurich for safety in time of war, and in the subsequent changeable history of the city of Constance no steps had been taken for their recovery. They are now undergoing thorough research by competent scholars, who have already discovered that they throw important light upon the history of that great diocese during the period of the Reformation.

WE hear that the meeting of German historians, which, as we reported last week, was to be held at Munich on the 27th inst., has been postponed. Next Easter is the probable date of the meeting.

OF all the numerous reprints—and they are very numerous—issued in Germany, the complete collection of the 'Schiller Briefe,' now in the course of publication at the Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt of Stuttgart, is certainly the most important. The collection, which is edited by Dr. F. Jonas, begins with a letter dated April 21st, 1772, and it will extend to 1805, the year of the poet's death.

BESIDES the above publication, the recent erection of a Schiller monument at Eger may serve as an additional proof of the poet's continued popularity among the Germans. His dramas are, besides, constantly performed in German theatres, so that the talk about his waning popularity would seem to be entirely unfounded.

AN old *Achtundvierziger* has passed away at Halle in the person of Herr Walther Rogge. He was the author of a 'History of the Revolution of 1848,' and for several years editor of the Vienna *Presse*. He was born in 1823.

WE also hear of the death of two other Germans, who chiefly deserve notice on account of their relationship with eminent personages. The one was Baron Heinrich Heine, nephew of the poet. He died at Vienna at the age of thirty-six. The other was the *Schotten-Priester* Father Hermann Schubert, brother of Franz Schubert, the *Lieder* composer. He joined the order in 1844, and retained such an affection for his brother (though only an infant when the latter died) that he assiduously collected all the relics connected with the composer. The reverend father died near Vienna at the age of sixty-six.

SCIENCE

A Naturalist in the Transvaal. By W. L. Distant. With Coloured Plates and Original Illustrations. (Porter.)

AFTER journeyings in many lands—amongst others in the Malay Archipelago, long before the Straits of Malacca became known

to politicians and the public—it fell to Mr. Distant's lot, two years ago, to visit South Africa on business. The conditions must have been eminently favourable to an experienced naturalist like the author, for he had, or ought to have had, the satisfaction of knowing that the business was paying his expenses, while his eye was being filled and his mind delighted by new scenes and fresh experiences of animal life. A search for bark, or other material suitable for use in tanning, seems to have been Mr. Distant's main object, and one which led him to make several excursions from his principal resting-place, Pretoria; but his talk is of insects—especially butterflies and beetles—birds, Boers, and other bipeds. Having really plenty to tell, the author does not waste space over the outward voyage or in grumbles at the cooking on board the *Norham Castle*; so the fourth page finds us landed at Cape Town, with six routes sketched out for reaching the Transvaal. The one adopted, and recommended as being the most pleasant, is by a week's steaming to Durban; but before leaving Cape Town the museum had to be visited. There the author found that under the care of Mr. Roland Trimen an exceedingly fine collection of butterflies had been formed, while the general establishment, which already owed so much to the fostering care of Mr. E. L. Layard, only required "larger space and more available funds" to do itself justice. A recent acquisition was the head of the huge square-mouthed *Rhinoceros simus*, an animal of which no living example nor even a complete adult specimen is known in any collection or museum, and whose extinction, if not absolutely accomplished, will follow closely upon that of the true quagga. Of the establishment at Port Elizabeth, where the steamer called, Mr. Distant says that at the time of his visit it was the most unsatisfactory local museum it was ever his lot to enter; but he gives hope of improvement under a newly appointed curator, while he speaks warmly of the climate of the colony, the hospitality of its inhabitants, and the Scottish industry which has created a botanic garden in a sandy waste. At Durban the museum, which occupies a well-lighted and lofty apartment above the town hall, is beginning to obtain a good collection of birds, but its strongest element is butterflies, arranged and named by Col. Bowker, of whom Mr. Distant speaks as the best field-entomologist in South Africa. At Durban the train was taken to Newcastle, which was the terminus in 1890; but in the spring of last year, as the author tells us in a foot-note (p. 9), the line was opened for traffic as far as Charles-town, and it now reaches the confines of the Transvaal. In open breaks, drawn by eight horses, the passengers were taken across the *veld*, passing Majuba Hill (where, on the 22nd of February, the Boers annually celebrate our defeat) and Laing's Nek, of sad memories, until the frontier-house of the Transvaal was reached at Volksrust, where the luggage was thoroughly but courteously searched. For the consolation of those who complain of "excess" on continental lines, it may be mentioned that the charge on anything beyond the twenty-eight pounds allowed to each passenger was so heavy that Mr. Distant paid 7*l.* extra for his trunk,

although his personal fare was only 9*l.* 10*s.* Thence, in "a real mail coach," through "an atmosphere positively tonic," to Johannesburg, then under a cloud, though once the seat of the Boer Parliament, and so to Pretoria, the present capital of the Transvaal.

At Pretoria Mr. Distant stayed some time, and evidently took considerable pains to acquire a knowledge of the true state of affairs. He found that the population of the town itself was composed of English, Germans, and Hollanders, the last being especially bitter against the English and at the same time thoroughly detested by the Boers, who eschew the towns and are dwellers in the *veld*, and of whom the author speaks with great respect. The chapter devoted to them, as well as the one on "The Men of Pretoria," can be recommended to readers desirous of profiting by the opinions of a writer who has evidently tried to be impartial; but even an abstract of these would lead us upon delicate ground, and we refrain. As showing the difficulties which still beset the Boers in dealing with the Kafirs, as well as their feelings with regard to them, a horrible story is given from the *Uitenhage Times* of a farmer's wife who mixed poison with the sugar which twelve natives had demanded for their "mealies," after binding her husband and otherwise misconducting themselves—the result being that the twelve Kafirs died in agonies, their bodies were buried, and farming operations were renewed as if nothing had happened! This conduct was evidently considered by the Transvaal press as being quite the correct thing under the circumstances and in the year 1890. In former times, of course, wild revenges were perpetrated; as, for instance, in 1854, when a body of Kafirs under Makapan, after committing murder and outrage, were blockaded in a large cave for twenty-five days, after which it was found that, according to Commandant Pretorius—who would have no interest in exaggerating the figures—nine hundred Kafirs had been killed outside the cavern, and more than double that number had died of thirst within it. Mr. Distant visited this huge cave, and secured for the College of Surgeons six very fair crania, which are described by Prof. Stewart in the appendix to this book (p. 157).

It was the dry or winter season when the author arrived in Pretoria, and insect life was scarce; but in August some showers fell, trees commenced budding, and a few butterflies appeared—the latter yielding some interesting examples of protective mimicry. It was not, however, until the first week in October that the rainy season fairly set in, and then the roads became practically impassable for a fortnight; but as soon as they dried up sufficiently to allow of getting about, Mr. Distant found that animal life had become abundant. The two chapters on "Phases of Nature around Pretoria" are, perhaps, the most interesting in the book, but they do not lend themselves to quotation, and must be read in their entirety. Although insects are Mr. Distant's speciality, as shown by the appendix with its numerous coloured illustrations, birds and four-footed game come in for plenty of notice; but we think that "the pair of healthy young quaggas (*Equus quagga*)"

sold during his stay for 55%. must have been Burchell's zebras, for the true quagga is, as we have observed, supposed to be extinct, and genuine specimens would have been worth more than ten times that amount. At p. 107 there is a curious slip, due, perhaps, to some facetious printer, in the remark about "Galileos [*sic*] who cared for none of these things." The book can be thoroughly recommended for the interesting nature of its contents and also for its brevity, there being only 148 pages in it, exclusive of the appendix relating to the specimens obtained, all of which have been described by specialists. There is also an excellent index; but when we consider the prevalent ignorance of the geography and size of South Africa, we think that the addition of a map (with an inset of the British Islands on the same scale) would have been an advantage.

The Cause of an Ice Age. By Sir Robert Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—This is the first volume of "Modern Science," a series edited by Sir John Lubbock, and intended to give on various scientific subjects "the information which an intelligent layman might wish to possess." Probably no writer of the present day is more capable of fulfilling this programme than Sir Robert Ball, and it was a happy thought to secure his services in starting the new venture, even though his contribution be more controversial than expository. Nothing could be more readable or more simply written than his first chapter on the "Records of the Ice," or, later on, than his account of the manner in which he proposes to clear up the difficulties which have hitherto beset all attempts to explain the last great ice age and its possible forerunners. It may be doubted, however, whether in other and less skilful hands the evidence brought forward would prove, even *prima facie*, sufficient to establish as triumphantly as he claims to have done the "cause" which he advocates so ably. Sir John Herschel allowed a slip in his 'Outlines of Astronomy' to pass uncorrected. Sir Robert has noticed the mistake, and his rectification of it forms the basis of his book. He shows that of the total annual heat received by the earth in one of its hemispheres not, as was supposed on the strength of the slip in question, 50 per cent., but 63 per cent. is received in summer, and that only 37 per cent. is received in winter. His arguments all rest upon this newly discovered (or rediscovered), but easily proved proposition, and lead to an "Amended Astronomical Theory of Glaciation." So far there is little to criticize, and, in all likelihood, had the late Dr. Croll been aware of this unequal seasonal distribution of heat he would gladly have availed himself of it as strengthening his own well-known theory. Beyond this we cannot think that the new revelation takes us. A master of persuasive diction and telling illustration, Sir Robert Ball will, no doubt, appear to the "intelligent layman," previously unlearned in the subject, to have settled the cause of an ice age once and for all. As a most lively piece of pleading purely from the astronomical side his little book is delightful, but as a solution of some of the toughest riddles in geology it can hardly be regarded as final. The modern geologist, groaning under the daily growing accumulation of unexplained facts relating to ice action, will not find his load sensibly lessened by its publication. Still less will he be prepared to accept Sir Robert's astounding view that the oft-recurring ice ages necessitated by his amended theory "are in some way connected with" the common alternation of dissimilar strata!

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus has furnished the subject-matter of an interesting and carefully prepared paper by Mr. Clements R. Markham, reproduced in the September number of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society. The story of Columbus's life has been amplified, after Mr. Markham's wont, with exhaustive local research. One effect of the paper is to corroborate the late Mr. Major's conclusions as to the identity of Columbus's Guanahani—the first land that the explorer knelt upon when he sprang from his boat on that famous 12th of October, 1492—with Watling Island in the Bahama group. Mr. Markham brings out clearly the acute intellect and inductive reasoning which led to Columbus's successive discoveries, and pronounces definitely and decidedly against the claims of Amerigo Vespucci. Mr. Markham has also been fortunate enough to light upon the only authentic portrait of Columbus, in a private house at Como, where it has been carefully treasured ever since it was placed there by Paulus Jovius, a contemporary of the great Genoese admiral. A photograph of the portrait accompanies the *Proceedings*.

In the same number we are informed of the recent discovery, among the records of the Indian Foreign Department, of the journal of Capt. Arthur Conolly, who was sent from Cabul to Bokhara in 1840, and who was executed at the latter place together with his friend Stoddart, soon after the occurrence of the British massacre at Cabul. The journal now recovered tells of Conolly's journey through the Hazarah country and of the conferences with the Khan of Khiva, who was at that time a personage of some importance in Central Asian politics. The history of Conolly's mission is thus pretty well established, but the fate of Lieut. Wyburd, I.N., has never been cleared up. He was sent to Bokhara through Persia to ascertain the details of Conolly and Stoddart's fate, and was himself sold into slavery. He was supposed to have escaped from Bokhara to Khokand, where he was detained by the Khan, who sent a messenger to Peshawar to ask that some agent might be sent to identify the supposed British officer. Mr. Disraeli presented a petition from Wyburd's sisters, begging that a rescue might be attempted; but although English volunteers were not wanting, the Indian Government preferred to send a native agent, whose mission, however, failed to throw any light on Wyburd's fate.

The Baluchistan Survey is making great progress. During the last working season the triangulation carried out covered an area of 12,400 square miles, the detail survey on the quarter-inch scale 19,084 square miles, while 7,400 square miles were reconnoitred, 2,000 of these being for railway survey. A good general map of the country, which is beginning to be such an important factor in the Eastern question, ought to be soon available, and if some indication could be given of how much of the country is cultivated, how much cultivable, and how much sheer desert, one could form a good notion of the strategic value and physical capabilities of India's new province. In the mean time much important information is to be found in the new Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, which contains, among other things, a succinct account of the Zhoib province, our latest acquisition in those parts, and of the course of events which have led up to its annexation.

The last *Bulletin* of the Paris Geographical Society contains a map by M. H. Dauvergne of his explorations of the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush and Muztagh ranges, a region since traversed by Capt. Younghusband. Of course the work of the latter is far more trustworthy, but nevertheless M. Dauvergne has been enabled to add some useful bits of topography. The *Bulletin* also contains the French

traveller's narrative of his journey, which covered between 1,500 and 1,600 miles, and of which a good summary had previously appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A TELEGRAM from New York announces that Prof. Barnard has discovered at the Lick Observatory a fifth satellite of Jupiter, much smaller and much nearer the planet than the four which have been known since the time of Galileo. Its apparent size is equal only to a star of the thirteenth magnitude, and it is computed that its period of revolution round Jupiter amounts to no more than 17 hours 36 minutes, at a distance from the centre of the planet less than two of its diameters.

The orbit of Brooks's new comet (*d*, 1892) has been computed by Herr A. Berberich, of Berlin, who finds that the perihelion passage will not take place until about the middle of December, at the distance from the sun of 0.70 in terms of the earth's mean distance. The comet's distance from the earth is now about 1.81 on the same scale and diminishing, and its apparent brightness is already more than twice what it was at the time of discovery. The approximate places for Berlin midnight, according to Herr Berberich's ephemeris, will be as follows:—

Date.	R.A. h. m. s.	N.P.D. °
Sept. 17	6 50 36	60 30
19	6 56 21	60 54
21	7 2 13	61 18
23	7 8 13	61 45

On the night of the 29th inst. the comet will be about 6° due south of Castor.

Observing Nova Aurigæ with the great Lick telescope on the 19th ult., Prof. Barnard describes its appearance as that of a small bright nebula with a stellar nucleus of about the tenth magnitude. "The nebulosity," he says, "which was pretty bright and dense, was found by the micrometer to be 3" in diameter. Surrounding this was a fainter glow, perhaps half a minute in diameter." Herr F. Kroege, observing this star at Kiel on the 6th inst., found that its magnitude was then almost equal to that of another of the 9½ magnitude, and considerably fainter than it had been two days previously.

Mr. Burnham, who has recently severed his connexion with the Lick Observatory, communicates to Nos. 3113-4 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the results of a long series of his discoveries and observations of double stars made there during the year 1891.

Appendix I. of the *Washington Observations for 1888* has just been published, containing the results of observations of double stars obtained by Prof. Asaph Hall during the years 1880-91.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for July, the principal matter being Prof. Tacchini's account of his determinations of the heliographical latitudes of the solar protuberances during the second quarter of the present year.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

THE Cambridge University Press will publish the following mathematical and scientific works: 'The Collected Mathematical Papers of Arthur Cayley,' Vol. V.,—'A History of the Theory of Elasticity and of the Strength of Materials,' by the late I. Todhunter, edited and completed by Karl Pearson: Vol. II.,—'Saint Venant to Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson),'—'A Treatise on Analytical Statics,' by E. J. Routh, Vol. II.,—'A Treatise on the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable,' by A. R. Forsyth,—'The Jurassic Rocks of Cambridge,' being the Sedgwick Prize Essay for 1886, by the late T. Roberts,—'Fossil Plants as Tests of Climate,' being the Sedgwick Prize Essay for 1892, by A. C. Seward,—and in the "Pitt Press Mathematical Series": 'An Elementary Treatise on

Plane Trigonometry,' by E. W. Hobson and C. M. Jessop; 'Mechanics and Hydrostatics for Beginners,' by S. L. Loney; 'Euclid's Elements of Geometry,' Books V. and VI., by H. M. Taylor; and 'Solutions to the Exercises in Euclid,' Books I.-IV., in the same series, by W. W. Taylor.

Messrs. Stanford announce a translation into English of Dr. Theodor Posewitz's work on 'Borneo: its Geology and Mineral Resources,' by Dr. Hatch, of the Geological Survey,—'Short Stalks; or, Hunting Camps, North, East, South, and West,' by Edward North Buxton,—'The Fayûm and Lake Moeris,' by Major R. Hanbury Brown, being a paper communicated to the recent Oriental Congress,—'Castorologia; or, the Traditions of a Canadian Beaver,' by Horace T. Martin, and 'The Partition of Africa,' by J. Scott Keltie. Most of the foregoing are equipped with modern maps. Among new editions Mr. Stanford has in preparation a second edition of Capt. Hore's 'Tanganyika: Eleven Years in Central Africa,'—a sixth edition, revised by Mr. W. Topley, of the late Sir Andrew Ramsay's 'Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain,'—a third edition of Prof. James Geikie's 'Great Ice Age,' thoroughly revised,—also a third edition of the late Sir Charles Anderson's 'Lincoln Guide,' revised by the Rev. A. R. Maddison, librarian and successor of Lincoln Cathedral.

Messrs. Philip & Son announce the following forthcoming publications. In geography and travel: 'British New Guinea,' by J. P. Thomson, with appendix on the geology, fauna, flora, &c., illustrated,—'Up the Niger: Narrative of Major Claude Macdonald's Mission to the Niger and Benue Rivers, West Africa,' by Capt. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, with a chapter on native music and musical instruments by Capt. C. R. Day, illustrated,—'Paraguay: the Land and the People, Natural Wealth and Commercial Capabilities,' by Dr. E. de Bourgade la Dardye, edited by E. G. Ravenstein, illustrated,—'Christopher Columbus,' by Clements R. Markham, in the 'World's Great Explorers and Explorations,' with maps, and a second edition (revised to April, 1892) of 'The Development of Africa,' by A. Silva White. Among general works: 'Atlas of Astronomy,' a series of seventy-two plates with explanatory notes, by Sir R. Stawell Ball,—'Astronomy for Every-Day Readers,' by B. J. Hopkins, illustrated,—'Makers of Modern Thought; or, Five Hundred Years' Struggle (1200-1699) between Science, Ignorance, and Superstition,' by D. Nasmyth, Q.C., 2 vols.,—and 'A Scheme for a National System of Rest Fund (or Pensions) for Working People,' by David Sharp. In the educational department they announce several works on the "Series" method of teaching languages,—on manual training, viz., 'The Theory of Educational Sloyd,' the lectures of Otto Salomon, revised for English and American Students by an Inspector of Schools; and 'Working Diagrams of the High School Series of Sloyd Models,' drawn to English measurements, by William Nelson,—on physical training: 'Bandage Drill,' with music for children from five years of age, by Mrs. Francis Steintal; and 'Musical Drill for Infants,' Part II., by A. Alexander,—and among new geographies: 'The Advanced Class-Book of Modern Geography: Physical, Political, Commercial,' by Wm. Hughes and J. Francon Williams; and a new edition of 'The Class-Book of Modern Geography,' by the same authors.

Science Gossip.

THE proprietors of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* and *Weekly Mercury* have just introduced electricity as the motive power for driving their large printing machines.

MESSRS. OLIVER & BOYD have in the press the first volume of a large work by Dr. J. W. Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, entitled 'Diseases

and Deformities of the Fœtus: an Attempt towards a System of Antenatal Pathology.'

A NEW and thoroughly revised edition of the cheaper issue of Brehm's 'Thierleben' will shortly appear at the Bibliographische Institut of Leipzig, under the editorship of Herr Richard Schmiedlein. The work, which will be profusely illustrated, will be published in fifty-two weekly parts.

GERMAN papers report that the election of Prof. Virchow by his colleagues as Rector of the Berlin University has already received the royal sanction, which tends to show that science is no longer made to suffer in Germany on account of political opposition.

FINE ARTS

William Hogarth. By A. Dobson. Illustrated. (Sampson Low & Co.)

(First Notice.)

ABOUT a decade has passed since Mr. Austin Dobson's biography of Hogarth was published in the popular series called "The Great Artists," of which it was not only the most valuable, but the most fortunate member, in being a work to which everybody wanting a memoir of the great painter-moralist has since turned for an exact sketch and a studious essay. This capital book, rewritten, extended, and revised, is before us as a handy volume. It is amply sufficient for the library, and, as a book of reference, so excellent that no other biography of Hogarth is likely to be needed. The accounts of the painter's works are sufficient for the general reader. They fully attest the value and veracity of the pictures representing life in London from 1730 downwards. The notices of prints by Hogarth extend until c. 1762, the date of 'Credulity, Superstition, and Fanaticism,' the latest of his illustrations of the moods and manners of his time. The student who wants more than these historic notes and illustrations, and desires to fill in Mr. Dobson's careful outlines, must go to original sources or, so far as regards the engraved satires of Hogarth, to the Trustees' 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints in the British Museum,' 1873-83. As to this it is right to say that Mr. Edward Hawkins, whose notes on his immense collection of satirical prints are incorporated therewith, omitted all mention of Hogarth and his works, few or none of which were, strange to say, in his possession. He had, therefore, nothing to do with that part of the 'Catalogue'; see p. 230 in the work before us.

The "Bibliography of Books, &c., relating to Hogarth and his Works" is a valuable list of printed essays in various languages, arranged in chronological order, from 1731 till last year, and so comprehensive that, after many trials, we have failed to find that more than two magazine articles of good quality have been omitted. On the other hand, being entirely uncritical, "A Catalogue of Prints by and after Hogarth" and "A Catalogue of Pictures by, or attributed to, Hogarth," which follow the bibliography, although very useful and copious almost to exhaustion of the subject, are of much less value. They include—generally without comments as to the genuineness or otherwise of the examples recorded—a considerable number of instances which experts have agreed in rejecting

altogether. Thus, among "Paintings of uncertain Date" are Knapton's portrait of 'Sir F. Dashwood worshipping Venus,' which belongs to the Dilettante Society, and 'The Duke of Cumberland when a Boy,' which is very doubtful indeed. The error of J. B. Nichols in describing a recent acquisition to the National Gallery, as 'Hogarth's Five Servants' is not corrected, the servants being really six in number. The process cuts, of which there are many, are of very unequal value, but none is better than tolerably good; while several—see the frontispiece, 'The Four Stages of Cruelty,' and 'John Wilkes, Esq.' (taken from the famous etching which conferred upon its subject so painful an immortality)—are only mediocre. On the other hand, if less noble subjects and a biographer not so excellent had been in question here, the least good of the cuts would have been good enough. Several of their subjects are very interesting indeed; see 'Hogarth's Vauxhall Ticket,' being that which Tyers gave to the artist in acknowledgment of good offices, and 'A View of Chiswick,' from an old print, which, if it is to be trusted, lets us know that in the middle of the last century there were two eyots in front of Hogarth's village, of which that on the west, immediately opposite the church, has entirely disappeared.

Mr. Dobson gives a careful list of the portraits of Hogarth, but he does not seem to have heard of the very animated, curious, and characteristic one included in B.M. Satirical Print No. 3266, which is named 'A 't'ir in the City,' and was published by "John Smith at Hogarths' Head opposite Wood Street Cheapside," c. April, 1754. This is an excellently drawn and etched figure, and attests how well the person of Hogarth must have been known in London streets. It is really the only whole-length likeness of the painter (the stupid caricatures by Paul Sandby being out of the question), and as such, if on no other account, it is sure to interest Mr. Austin Dobson. He and others will be glad to learn that Hogarth's house at Chiswick, of which he tells us that Mr. Alfred Dawson, of the Typographic Etching Company, is the owner (who, as our own columns related at the time, "proposes to take every precaution for its future preservation"), is now in substantial repair and likely to last many years. In his account of the engravings of this now no longer "tumble-down red-brick villa" our author has omitted a brilliant and vigorous cut of the place, which was published a few years since in the *Magazine of Art*, with other Hogarthian cuts illustrating an excellent article on the satirist. Among the interesting notes to this book which seem to be new is one concerning the "villa" in Hogarth Lane. It was said, on the authority of H. F. Cary, the translator of Dante, who lived there, that Sir J. Thornhill held the place as copyholder, and that it passed from him to his son-in-law.

"But reference to the Court Roll of the Prebendal Manor of Chiswick shows that one G. A. Ruperty, clerk, was 'admitted' copyholder as far back as the 15th July, 1721, and that he held the premises until, on the 13th September, 1749, 'William Hogarth of Leicester Fields in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields' was admitted in his stead."

Our author has not found out what became of the tablets erected by Hogarth in the garden of this house to the memory of his pet bullfinch and dog (not "Trump"). They were in existence at the beginning of the last tenancy, during which period, as a local authority told the present writer, they were sold to "an American gentleman." This text does not tell us what has become of Roubilliac's capital model (of which there is an engraving) of "Trump."

What new light upon his hero's sayings, looks, and doings our author has thrown in these pages will appear as we proceed to examine the book. Except Lamb's essay we know nothing more apt and Hogarthian than the introductory chapter before us. We miss chiefly from Mr. Dobson's estimates of Hogarth sufficient recognition of the painter's transcendent humanity and profound regard for animals. His pictures and prints abound in evidences of this noble element in Hogarth's character, and (how fine a thing is this!) they were the first of their kind. We think that this volume attributes to the painter greater austerity in his moral censures than is fair, especially with regard to the motives and pathos of 'A Harlot's Progress,' in commenting on which he overestimates the sternness of heart of the inventor of Kate Hackabout's awful tragedy.

We suppose Mr. Dobson does not believe the story which describes Hogarth's first appearance on the human stage as in the act of walking in Leicester Fields with his master Gamble's little child in his arms, its head hanging behind his shoulder. The anecdote is not here. There are, however, two acceptable notes to the effect that the font in which Hogarth was christened is still extant in Great St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield, and that it is probable Hogarth and his master were connected by the marriage of Edmund Hogarth (*sic*), of St. Magnus, London, and "Sarah Gambell," of St. Swithin, August 12th, 1707. The text is doubtless right in questioning the correctness of the painter's record of how he learned "to draw well without drawing at all." We decline to accept this record literally; indeed, there is another which puts quite another gloss on the subject. We do not find the date of Hogarth's apprenticeship to Gamble, which could, doubtless, be discovered in official records.

In referring with compulsory brevity to the engraved satires of Hogarth, Mr. Dobson might as well have given their numbers in the Trustees' Catalogue above mentioned; this would have facilitated further inquiries because that work contains exhaustive historical, biographical, and technical notes on every one of these examples. There is a complete account here of the history of Hogarth's early etched satires, and particularly of that upon "Kent's Altar-Piece," a miserable work which the artist in 1725 assailed with such admirable spirit and fun that it gave him a first sight of Fortune, and probably secured his admission, not only among the students in Thornhill's school of art at "the second house in the Piazza" eastward of James Street, Covent Garden, where the "bigwig artist" lived in considerable state and in the very focus of London life, but, as suggested here, into

the good graces of Sir James himself, who was then very sore and savage indeed because Kent had obtained favour at Court which was denied to himself, the incomparably more able artist. It is of much more consequence that Miss Jane Thornhill, a very comely maiden of the best Dorsetshire blood, took the sturdy young student so much into her good graces that she eloped with him (it is averred that she prompted the act), to be married, March 23rd, 1729, in old Paddington Church; she was then nearly twenty years of age, and her spouse about ten years and six months older. Hogarth had before this established himself in a moderate way as an engraver, and with more *éclat* as a painter of small portraits or conversation pieces. If we may judge by a comparison of their styles, he was neither more nor less than Thornhill's pupil in painting as well as his guest or assistant. Such being the case, it is not hard to understand the indignation (which has been very unfairly judged) of the master, patron, and host when the pupil ran away with his fair daughter. There is no doubt that in 1727 Hogarth was a painter; this appears from the action *Hogarth v. Morris*. Hogarth had before this painted 'The Wanstead Assembly,' which we commented on with admiration when it was at the Academy in 1875, and another picture which Leslie admired greatly when he saw it at Holland House. Although referred to in the text, it is not mentioned in the catalogue of Hogarth's now before us. A note says it was at the British Institution in 1814; we may add that it was there again in 1841.

Henriette Ronner: the Painter of Cat Life and Cat Character. By M. H. Spielmann. Illustrated. (Cassell & Co.)—We are not quite prepared, in spite of Mr. Spielmann, to admit that "no other foreign artist [of cats] with so much talent, and indeed genius, is less known in England" than Madame Ronner. We are not willing to rank the Dutch lady with Mind, the Swiss cat painter. M. E. Lambert is beyond all comparison the greatest artist who ever studied cat life and character. He is a far better painter and draughtsman than the lady whose pictures were lately exhibited in Bond Street, and yet is much less known in this country. Madame Ronner's distinguished abilities justify the honour paid to her by the simultaneous publication of this volume in England, France, and Holland, in celebration of her seventieth birthday, which occurred in May last. We appreciate the skill, taste, feeling for humour, and discrimination with which Mr. Spielmann has more than justified his brief. We admit the charms of Madame Ronner's pussies, whether young or old; we feel pleasure in the veracity with which she has delineated the "Adored of Pasht" and all of that immortal cat's descendants, and it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge her skill. Apart from this, however, it is impossible not to recognize in the lady's cats a certain element of prose, to say nothing of a somewhat dull facility in setting about their play, their business, or their quarrels which we never find in the studies of cats by M. Lambert. A lighter and more brilliant touch indicates his perfect recognition of those traces of the wild beast which centuries of consorting with men and women have failed to eliminate from feline nature. It may be that this "detachedness"—unkind persons call it selfishness—which Mr. Spielmann calls "independence," is an element of a noble strain, but we do not think so, and

we see but small traces of it in the otherwise admirable exercises of Madame Ronner. Mr. Spielmann says of it in a passage we quote in order to illustrate this text by its own means:

"Her [the cat's, whom the author invariably refuses to recognize in the male gender] spirit of independence [delicate word!], indeed, is the most distinct characteristic of her nature. As Madame de Custine rightly said, the cat's great difference from, and, according to her sentiments, superiority to the dog, lies in her calm insistence on selection which invariably accompanies her apparent docility. To the dog proprietorship is mastership; he knows his home, and he recognizes without question the man who has paid for, feeds, and, on occasion, kicks him with all the easy familiarity of ownership. He follows that man undoubting and unnoticed, grateful for a word, even thankful for an oath. But the cat is a creature of a very different stamp. She will not even stoop to conquer, nor be tempted out of her nature by offers of reward. She absolutely declines instruction; nay, even persuasion is lost upon her for any permanent effect it may be designed to have..... You may be the legal possessor of a cat, but you cannot govern her affections."

All this, and a good deal more that follows in a similar strain, is true, but Mr. Spielmann, apart from his brief, knows as well as we do that it is not "independence," but simple insensibility, which causes the cat to maintain her attitude of "calm insistence." While we thank Mr. Spielmann for his edifying and amusing remarks and for the many capital large photogravures by MM. Goupil & Co. after Madame Ronner's best pictures, we may commend the care and research with which he has gathered notes and materials for this book. His memoranda comprise examples of cat-painting ancient and modern, of public opinion regarding cats, and criticisms on the manner in which cats have been written about and painted. We question, however, the complete fairness of his criticism upon Landseer as a cat painter, which seems to be mostly founded on Sir Edwin's later efforts, when he undoubtedly "humanized" his cats. Such is not the case with his famous picture of 'The Cats-paw,' now at Cassiobury, with which he won his spurs. None of the pictures of animals painted in Landseer's youth exhibits the defects Mr. Spielmann rightly challenges in his later productions. In mentioning artists who have delineated cats our author has forgotten Hogarth's pleas to the barbarous age he helped to humanize when he demanded mercy if not justice for pussy; and he has omitted to mention Dürer's laboured but intelligent portrait of a huge Persian cat in one of the most famous of his etchings, the highly poetical 'Adam and Eve.'

DECORATIVE ART IN ITALY.

Portafoglio delle Arti decorative in Italia. (Venice, Ongania.)
Arte Italiana decorativa e industriale. (Same publisher.)

In one branch of artistic activity the Italians display an aptitude which has not been surpassed elsewhere. Their representation of the masterpieces of the art of the past is achieved with a delicacy and accuracy of manipulation truly marvellous. The objects are placed before the spectator in the full force of actuality, and retaining also all their subtle gradations of texture and surface. It is scarcely necessary to say that this astonishing perfection of representation is arrived at by the art of photo-engraving. Whatever the manual work, the rare artistic instinct of the race naturally asserts itself; here it has elevated a mechanical process almost to the rank of a fine art.

Without pretending to anticipate the estimate of the historian of the future respecting the artistic accomplishment of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, it may safely be asserted that he will not fail to take note of the influence of photography on its fine-art production. An illustration of the change of style in representing works of art that has taken place within the last forty years may be observed on turning

to a publication printed in 1851, entitled 'Choice Examples of Art Workmanship selected from the Exhibition of Ancient and Mediæval Art at the Society of Arts.' The illustrations are in wood engraving, and by well-known engravers of the period; the objects are delineated in carefully drawn outline, with the sparing addition of pale shading. Great pains were evidently taken in the production of the work; the result, however, obtained is a monotonous similarity of treatment, suggesting that all the objects are fashioned in the same material. Such representations are almost valueless for instruction; they can have no interest saving that of faint and far-away reminiscence. A glance at the plates in the works before us shows the change that has come over the requirements of modern culture. Here all is definite and precise; it appears as if the surface of the pictured marble or wood, of metal or silk, would be sensible to the touch.

Signor Ongania goes, indeed, to the root of the matter when, in his prospectus to *Arte Italiana decorativa e industriale*, he remarks that the primary defect of modern Italian artists has consisted in their being satisfied with the *pressappoco*—the *à peu près*. He rightly concludes that this shortcoming can only be remedied by the study of the masculine, thoroughly wrought-out art of the great epochs. Judging from the selection of the plates, his predilection inclines to the art of the Italian Renaissance, whether of its earlier or later development. Both display the strength, science, and perfection of manipulation without which art is mere elegant trifling. Signor Ongania is sufficiently catholic in his range of subjects. Some are taken from the art of antiquity, and others from post-Renaissance times, but all, he asserts, will be represented with scrupulous exactitude, so that, hanging in the school or the workshop, the student or artist shall have before him models on which he can rely as absolutely trustworthy.

It is to be feared that it is not alone in Italy that the votaries of the *à peu près* are to be found. Possibly in artistic production the cult is even more prevalent with us than in Italy. We have seen an exhibition of industrial art opened in a fashionable street which might have taken for its motto *à peu près*. The intentions of the artistic and social reformers, its contributors, were doubtless eminently praiseworthy, but their performance certainly lacked finish. The amateurish element was too palpable. Even with the condiments of social doctrines of unimpeachable heterodoxy the performance could not be accepted. Again, if we examine the objects produced by actual artificers, wherein the artistic element should prevail, the presence of the *à peu près* is often too palpable. Scamped work means insufficient training or the dislike to steady application. The British workman has been so long preached to on the blessedness of leisure and the beauty of lounging that it is scarcely to be wondered at if he begins to think there may be some truth in the doctrine. However, this is no more than a passing epidemic from which he will recover. As to the opportunity of acquiring proper training in the various artistic industries, that is a more serious matter; but without ignoring its difficulties, there is reason to hope they may not be insurmountable. It is a constant subject of remark that one of the chief drawbacks the British workman has to contend against (and wherein he is at a disadvantage in relation to his foreign competitor) is the fact that works of really excellent art so rarely come within his sphere of observation; whereas, besides the ready access to museums, monuments that are masterpieces of art meet the eye at every turn in many continental cities. Bearing this in mind, the high value of publications like those under consideration will be at once perceived. They offer the opportunity of introducing models of the best art into the workshops or even the homes of

the artificers, and they have, surely, only to be known to secure a wide circulation among manufacturers and the more intelligent of their workmen.

The first work at the head of our notice—*Portafoglio delle Arti decorative in Italia*—is a collection of reproductions in heliotype of works of decorative art existing in the public museums and private collections of Italy. The publication is quarterly, each part containing twenty-four plates, and is accompanied by a sheet of index describing the objects, thus (quoting the English translation): "44. Armorial bearings, surrounded by a burning torch. Around a motto, underneath an inscription. Stone bas-relief. Italian work. 1497. Marcato Collection Venice." This is concise, but, considering to whom the work is addressed, sufficient. Such little eccentricities of spelling and punctuation as the translator has permitted himself are, of course, not to be found in the Italian version. The objects selected for illustration are taken from every department of art; they are in marble and stone carving, bronze, wood, and iron; textiles, furniture, and utensils. In short, the various examples of the wealth of imaginative design displayed by the Italian artists find due representation in this sumptuous work.

The second publication—*Arte Italiana decorativa e industriale*—is a serial, appearing monthly, and of the same size as the preceding work. Each part contains four plates, either in chromo-lithography or heliogravure, about eight pages of text, numerous text illustrations, and half a dozen large sheets, about 34 in. by 24 in., of working drawings and details of the objects represented in the plates. Here also the illustrations have as wide a range as those of the *Portafoglio*, being selected as masterpieces of Italian art. The descriptions of the objects in the text are by various writers; they are for the most part practical and intelligent, setting forth the history and relationship of the objects, and explaining their special characteristics of design and invention. Occasionally a writer indulges in vagaries, suggesting that he is a novice at the work. For instance, Signor Melani commences an article on painted furniture in a peremptory, jerky style strongly reminiscent of Mr. Dowler:—

"Il Passato.

"Bell' argomento! meno inutile, forse, di quel che si potrebbe credere.

"Dunque si dipingevano i mobili anticamente?

"Certo;—per convincersene basta dare un'occhiata alla storia.

"Gli Egiziani...," &c.

Another extremely conscientious gentleman, who has to write a couple of pages on an example of sixteenth century wood carving, begins thus:

"L'arte di lavorare il legno nacque coi primi bisogni dell'uomo. Egli, selvaggio in mezzo le foreste, che la provvida natura gli offriva, trovò nei rami e nei tronchi degli alberi un materiale facile ad essere adoperato, e se ne servì rapidamente in ogni maniera, come arma, come casa, come idolo."

He then proceeds to career through history, commencing at the year B.C. 5800 (it is as well to be precise when starting from so remote a period), dragging his bewildered reader through Egypt, Phœnicia, Etruria, Greece, Rome, and all the empires of ancient and modern times. Fortunately, articles of the above nature are the rare exception; the majority are brief, sensible, and to the point.

Each part of both works, as we have stated above, is accompanied by descriptive text; the plates themselves, however, are not always entitled, neither are the dimensions ever given. In works of this nature both title and size should invariably be printed on each plate. The prospectus of the *Portafoglio di Decorative Art* states that the works illustrated will be taken from "public museums and the collections of illustrious Italian families." Now Venetian dealers cannot be included among "illustrious Italian families," and in selecting objects from

their shops the editor runs the risk of seriously damaging the success of his publication. The reasons against such selection are so obvious that it is unnecessary to set them forth here. The prospectus also implies that only examples of the great artistic epochs will be given. In one instance a modern Neapolitan bronze candelabrum (of questionable merit) has found its way into the series. Here, again, the experiment is too risky to bear repetition. These are really only venial slips of careless editing, but it is precisely slips of this character that subscribers are apt to resent.

Works like these of Signor Ongania emphasize the fact, so often apparently forgotten in England, of the universality of art. The distinction of fine and industrial art would have been incomprehensible to the Greeks. It exists in a very modified form in Italy at the present day; whereas in England, with a large number of persons, art has come to mean painting alone. Articles on the "Year's Art" are found in journalism, and are confined solely to the pictures painted during the year. The effect of this is to force the artistic talent of the country into one channel, not to the national advantage in the production of paintings of artistic value, and in every way to our serious loss in respect to the other departments of art. Until it is recognized that an object is precious on account of its beauty of design and execution, and irrespective of its material, we in England can never claim any genuine appreciation of art. Mr. Drury Fortnum has presented a superb collection of bronzes and ceramic art to Oxford; we are informed that in that ancient seat of learning they are known as "curios." A person who can term a bronze by Donatello or a vase by Maestro Giorgio a "curio" may be learned; he can scarcely, however, be called cultivated.

PORTRAITS OF WYCLIF.

THERE is a certain historical value, if not very great, in following out the traditional likenesses of our mediæval worthies, who lived in times when portraiture was all but a lost art, and when no one but an ecclesiastical sculptor or monkish writer would be in any way likely to preserve the lineaments of a contemporary. Wyclif's chance of being thus commemorated would be slight indeed, and it is hard to believe that his features are faithfully presented in any of the portraits which have been handed down to us. It would be more than remarkable if we could trace back the origin of even one of these portraits from the nineteenth century into the fourteenth without a lingering doubt on the subject of its authenticity. Of the existing pictures, whether they are based on knowledge or on imagination, some half-dozen appear worthy of attention; and it is at any rate conceivable, as we look at them, that these should refer to the same original. Allowing for differences of age and aspect, there is a certain family likeness running through them all.

So far as the dates can now be ascertained, the oldest picture is a small half-length woodcut in Bale's 'Summary of the Famous Writers of Greater Britain,' published in 1548, more than a hundred and sixty years after Wyclif's death. Bale was an indefatigable collector of manuscripts, and it may well be that he had discovered in some old copy of the English Bible, or other vellum of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, a sketch of the Reformer's face by a contemporary hand. When we remember that many a valuable parchment has disappeared from view since the antiquaries of the Tudor and Stuart periods had an opportunity of copying or quoting them, we cannot deny the possibility that such a sketch may have been lost to sight whilst the copy survives. Bale's picture is a sharp profile, turned to the left, and represents Wyclif preaching or lecturing from a stone pulpit, with his right hand and index finger raised in front of him, and his left hand

resting on a closed book. He appears to be about fifty years old; and the sketch is very much what a Tudor draughtsman might have produced from the thumb-nail of one of Wyclif's personal disciples. The same woodcut is transferred to 'A True Cope of a Prolog,' possibly the work of Purvey, first printed in 1550.

The painting lodged in the rectory of Wycliffe-on-Tees by Dr. Zouch (d. 1815), and entrusted to the charge of his successors in the benefice, is said to be the work of the Flemish portrait painter Antonio Moro, who was employed by Philip and Mary in 1554, and who subsequently settled in Madrid. It is unfortunate that Dr. Zouch did not (apparently) leave behind him any precise information as to the history of this picture. It would have been interesting to know on what evidence he vouched for it as "original," seeing that the subject is not quite what one would have expected from a painter who enjoyed the patronage of two particularly bigoted Catholic monarchs. If this picture is Moro's, one would be disposed to date it before 1554. Whitaker suggests in his 'History of Richmondshire' that Moro may have seen Bale's woodcut; and he observes that the two portraits are sufficiently alike to warrant the suggestion. The likeness cannot be called striking, but it is hard to say whence the painter derived his inspiration if not from the woodcut. He presents the Reformer at a more advanced age, though somewhat less advanced than in what are known as the Dorset and Denbigh portraits. At any rate, there is less of an impression of feebleness than in the latter two, both of which show Wyclif leaning on a staff. There is certainly a family likeness in these three pictures. The deep-set eyes, prominent nose, shrunken cheeks, full grey beard, grave yet tender mouth, and slightly stooped shoulders are common to all. The Moro portrait was engraved by Edward Finden for Mr. John Murray, and published by him in 1827.

The Dorset canvas, now kept at Knole Park, has been engraved and reproduced more frequently than any of the rest. In this picture Wyclif holds the staff in his right hand; the face is turned slightly to his left, and the beard divides by a hand's breadth on the chest. Like the Denbigh portrait, it is half-length, whilst Moro's is a bust. The Dorset (engraved by George White) is set in an oval frame, with the legend: "Joannes Wiclif S.T.P., Rector de Lutterworth | A tabula penes Nobilissimum Ducem Dorsettiæ." The first Duke of Dorset died in 1765, and the portrait does not seem to be earlier than the eighteenth century. The Dorset family, it may be mentioned, were in possession of the Groby (Leicestershire) estates; and the portrait of course professes to represent the Reformer as he appeared in the last year or two of his tenure of the rectory of Lutterworth. There is another engraving of the same picture signed by Jan Vanhaeck.

Of the Denbigh portrait we have a fine engraving (fronting the title-page of Lewis's 'Life of Wyclif') "by James Eittler, from a drawing by W. Skelton, taken from a picture in the possession of the Earl of Denbigh." A copy of the portrait hangs in Lutterworth Rectory, and another (by Kingsby ?) in the hall of Balliol College, Oxford. In this, as in the Dorset picture, the right hand holds a staff; but the left hand rests upon a book, the face turns to its right, and the beard is not divided.

A strangely characteristic portrait is that known as the Queens' College portrait; though it is not now in the possession of Queens' College. It is a half-length, face turned slightly to the left, age about fifty or fifty-five, vigorous and somewhat aggressive in attitude. It approaches more nearly to the type of Bale's woodcut than to that of the three portraits last mentioned. A mezzotint engraving in an oval frame was prepared by Richard Houston for Rolt's 'Lives of the Reformers,'

1759, with the following inscription: "Johannes Wicliffe, Objit A : 1384. A Tabula in Coll. Reg. Cantab." One could almost imagine the "regis clericus" in his full strength and dignity, just about the time when John of Gaunt was coming to close grips with the wealthy English prelates, coolly shaping his lips to whistle away the first angry criticisms of the friars.

In the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum there are a few cognate engravings, of which the best and the original is that of H. Hondius. This print bears the inscription, "Ioannes Wiclefus Anglus," and is entered in Bromley's 'Catalogue' with the date 1599. It is, in fact, one of the series included in Verheiden's 'Præstantium.....Theologorum.....Effigies,' published in 1602. Evidently the attitude, face, hair, and details of dress are the same in the Cambridge portrait and the engraving of Hondius. One is simply a variation upon the other; and if a guess may be hazarded without knowing the history of the Queens' College portrait, I should say that the latter is based upon Hondius.

A meretricious French print, by B. Picart, dated 1713, represents a framed picture of Wyclif suspended by a rope between two pillars in front of a tomb, and apparently fanning the flames in which his books are being consumed. There is also an engraved plate, bearing the title of 'The Parallel Reformers,' and drawing a comparison between Whitfield and Wyclif, with a not very faithful reproduction of the Hondius engraving. Bromley mentions two other prints, "in Boissard" and "by Des Rochers," and these probably exhaust the list of Wyclif pictures, or at any rate of distinct types and noteworthy variations.

It would be interesting if any of your readers could point to a portrait or engraving not referred to above, in order that our list of Wyclif pictures may be regarded as complete.

L. SERGEANT.

Five-Act Gossip.

SOME interesting discoveries are being made at Colchester in the course of laying out the public park. The Corporation have leased for the purpose the Castle Bailey from Mr. Round, and in making a new road have found and breached the western portion of a wall composed of "septaria" and Roman tiles (*more Romano*), of which the eastern extremity is in Mr. Round's garden, a lofty earthwork concealing the intervening portion. A cross wall has also been discovered. Wherever the soil of the Bailey has been disturbed it has yielded quantities of Roman mortar in lumps, and roofing tiles in fragments. Several skeletons also have been found, lying east and west, their skulls protected by Roman tiles. These are attributed to the Anglo-Saxon period. The most curious discovery, however, is that of an underground passage, of good construction and arched with tiles, precisely similar to that which was found in Mr. Round's meadow, and which yielded many Roman remains. It is a pity that the whole area has not been systematically explored under archaeological supervision, nor can we congratulate the Corporation on the modern brickwork which they have built into the Roman drain, instead of framing it round as they should have done.

The Christmas number of the *Art Journal*, known as the 'Art Annual,' will be devoted to a memoir of Prof. Herkomer by Mr. W. L. Courtney. The illustrations will include an original etching by Prof. Herkomer, a photograph plate of 'The Last Muster,' and forty specially prepared illustrations of the artist's principal pictures and drawings.

'EDWARD BURNES JONES: A RECORD AND REVIEW,' by Malcolm Bell, is the title of a book that Messrs. Bell are to publish

shortly. It will be a large quarto volume, illustrated with photogravures and engravings, and among other specimens of the artist's work will include several hitherto unpublished in this country. Among these are 'King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid' (by kind permission of the owner, Lord Wharfedale), 'A Portrait of a young lady with a violin, 'Sir Galahad,' 'Kings' Daughters,' and other early pictures, with a large number of studies and examples of cartoons for stained glass and other decorative work.

THE publication is announced of the *édition de luxe* of Mr. Harry Quilter's 'Preferences,' a new work which includes 'A History of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood,' 'The Story of the *Universal Review*,' 'An Essay on English Art, 1872-1892,' and other papers. The illustrations to this volume include sixty-four full-page plates printed in Paris, chiefly from blocks engraved by Guillaume freres, and fifty-two autotype illustrations, which last will appear only in the quarto edition. Special permission has been given the author for the publication of a good many pictures which have not hitherto been reproduced in book form, and the remainder have been engraved from drawings, most of which are in his possession. All the autotype illustrations have been made from negatives taken expressly for this volume with the exception of two or three, which are from Mr. Hollyer's photographs. A smaller edition, without the fifty-two plates above alluded to, will also be published by Messrs. Sonnenschein early in November.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. announce 'The Capitals of the World,' by Pierre Loti, Carmen Sylva, and others, with an introduction by Mr. Traill, 2 vols.,—'History of Engraving in England,' by Louis Fagan, illustrated by one hundred examples,—a series of facsimile reproductions of the Block-Books of the fifteenth century, edited by W. Salt Brasington,—and 'Theory and Analysis of Ornament, applied to the Work of Elementary and Technical Schools,' by F. L. Schauer mann, illustrated.

THE first summer exhibition held under the auspices of the Corporation of St. Helen's, Lancashire, which, having been open three months, including the mornings of the Sundays, was closed last month, produced 176%, which is rather less than its expenses; but we are not told that the outlay included the cost of the preparation and printing of the catalogues, which, sold at a penny each, could not have cost less than threepence each, and probably cost fourpence each. The Trustees of the British Museum appeared as exhibitors of casts from their antique gems, and "South Kensington" lent cases of various examples. Twenty pictures were sold, the catalogue prices of which amounted to 582l. Seven hundred examples, all told, were shown—a number which, as a monstrous proportion of them must have been bad, we consider to be quite unnecessary, injurious to taste, and unreasonable. More than 18,000 persons visited the galleries. The artists represented included Messrs. B. Bradley, J. Brett, E. W. Cooke, T. S. Cooper, D. Cox, E. Crowe, E. Ellis, T. Faed, B. Foster, A. Haig, H. Herkomer, W. Huggins (of Liverpool), G. Langee, D. Macleise, H. Moore, D. Murray, P. Nasmyth, S. Prout, W. B. Richmond, F. Shields, G. Tinworth, J. M. W. Turner, and J. Varley. The Empress Frederick of Prussia and other ladies were more or less liberal in lending their works.

A COLUMBARIUM for the reception of cinerary urns has been erected at Kensal Green.

THE autumn exhibition of pictures, sculptures, and designs at the New Gallery, Regent Street, will be opened to the public on Monday, the 3rd prox.; the private view is appointed for the Saturday preceding.

THE Louvre was a few days ago enriched by the acquisition of a Venetian bronze statue of a nude adult, about 40 centimètres high. It seems

to represent an Italian *condottiere*, and is attributed to the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century. The sculptor is unknown, but the full round arrangement of the hair, falling over the forehead and the nape of the neck, is characteristic of the time of Bellini. The face is young and beardless, but of very manly aspect, giving an idea of energy and daring.

FRANCESCO PAOLO NUCHETTI, the celebrated Abruzzi painter, is painting at Rome a large picture of St. Dominic, which he intends for the Chicago Exhibition.

THE large and ponderous scaffolding which for more than fifteen years past has encumbered while it darkened the Escalier Daru of the Louvre, and was intended for the use of the craftsmen engaged on the mosaics in the cupola and other parts of the ceilings of that place, has been removed, leaving the scheme of mosaic decoration in question incomplete, so far as some of its minor portions are concerned. The panels thus delayed are to be filled in due time with mosaics prepared at the Gobelins, for the erection of which less cumbersome scaffolds will be required. For these 25,000 fr. annually has been set apart. The old scaffolding cost, it is said, 12,000 fr. We could never understand why so huge a construction was set up, especially as it caused that stupendous antique sculpture, the 'Victory of Samothrace' standing on the prow of a war galley, to be half hidden in the gloom of its shadow. This misfortune was shared by the two frescoes from the Villa Lemmi, and attributed to Botticelli, which faced the 'Victory.'

THE Municipality of Paris has, for the present at least, decided not to continue the negotiations which were entered on for the purchase of the Hôtel de Sens. For the bare structure of this edifice, its decorative carvings in stone, marble, and wood having been removed and sold, the owner asks, we understand, a million of francs.

THE death is announced of M. Eugène Gonon, celebrated for his skill in a peculiar process of casting in bronze, "la fonte à cire perdue," in which, following up the success of its inventor, the late Honoré Gonon, he executed many celebrated works. He died at Vaugiraud in his seventy-ninth year.

THE Schliemann excavations at Hissarlik, his supposed Troy, were to have been resumed in the first week of this month, under the auspices of Mrs. Schliemann and the German Government. Dr. Dörpfeld, Director of the German School at Athens, has taken charge, assisted by Messrs. Koldewey and Brückner. The cholera scare has, however, led to the postponement of operations until next spring.

At the pulling down of an old house at Winden, a village near Düren, a pot was found containing about three hundred pieces of silver money in good preservation. They were partly of French, partly of Papal coinage, and dated from the early years of the seventeenth century. The probability is that the treasure was hidden by the owner of the house during the Thirty Years' War.

We have received a letter from Mr. Cecil Torr, in which he expresses his non-acquiescence in the views set forth in Mr. Gardner's last letter on 'Egypt and Mycenæ'; but we cannot afford more space to the subject.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

THE GLOUCESTER FESTIVAL.

THE comparatively small attendance at the one concert in the Shire Hall on Wednesday last week showed that secular music is still declining in favour at these festivals. The

feature in the programme of most importance from a critical standpoint was Miss Rosalind Ellicott's cantata 'The Birth of Song.' It is a setting of a poem by Mr. Lewis Morris, the theme being an inquiry as to whether a poet should seek for inspiration from nature or among the busy haunts of men, the conclusion being that the latter offers more instructive food for thought and utterance. The language is perhaps a little too vague for musical illustration; but Miss Ellicott has evinced no diffidence in her treatment, her score being that of one who is thoroughly familiar with the technicalities of her art, and can, at any rate, write scholarly, if not original music. Her work is laid out for soprano and tenor solo and chorus, and is in six movements, the most striking sections being the very vigorous chorus "Nor 'mid the clang" and the final duet and chorus "And every thought," the climax of which is very imposing. A soprano solo, "Rather amid the throng," shows a pleasing vein of melody. Miss Ellicott's cantata will certainly not lower, if it does not greatly enhance her reputation as a composer. Its performance, under the direction of Mr. Lee Williams, with Madame Nordica and Mr. Houghton, was in all respects excellent, the chorus singing with welcome precision and vigour. Mr. A. H. Brewer's agreeably written unaccompanied part-song 'Song and Summer' deserves favourable notice. Mozart's 'Jupiter' Symphony and Grieg's 'Peer Gynt' Suite were in the programme, and were, on the whole, satisfactorily played.

We have now to speak of the most important of the festival novelties, Dr. Hubert Parry's one-part oratorio 'Job,' which headed the programme on Thursday morning. As usual, the composer is his own librettist, and he has approached his subject evidently not with the idea of treating it with thoroughness, but rather as affording musical illustration of the one vast idea of the ruling of an unfathomable, unknowable, but omnipresent Deity. The "lamentation" of Job and the answer of the Almighty constitute nearly, if not quite, half the score, the previous portion of the book consisting of a recital of the Patriarch's greatness and piety, the permission accorded to Satan to tempt him, and the destroying work, first of the Sabeen hordes and then of the forces of nature. Job's friends are mentioned, but they take no part in the oratorio, and the work ends abruptly with the mention of his humiliation before God, his restoration to prosperity, and his death. It will thus be seen that the plan of the oratorio is unconventional, if not unique, and the music is not commonplace, either in outline or detail. It opens with a theme of striking grandeur, fully scored for orchestra and organ, and intended to suggest the mysterious ways of Providence. The episode of the approach of Satan to the Supreme Presence is lightly passed over, and the next section of importance is a very pretty pastoral air, for a shepherd lad who is watching his master's flocks and herds. Here the composer has avoided the hackneyed six-eight measure, writing in common time, and giving prominence to the clarinet rather than the oboe. The work of destruction is described in two wonderfully energetic and descriptive choruses, separated

by an equally vigorous air for Satan, whom Dr. Parry, with rare defiance of precedent, has assigned to a tenor voice, the Narrator being baritone, and Job himself bass. The "lamentation" occupies fourteen pages of the vocal score, and is not only one of the longest declamatory solos in existence, but also one of the finest. It is, of course, quite irregular in form, the music changing as the mood of the speaker varies from sorrow to anger and finally to profound despair, but the piece is welded together by the recurrence of one descending figure which may be termed the motive of lamentation. An episode in D flat commands special attention by reason of its wonderful melodic beauty and expressiveness, and there are many other points from which admiration cannot be withheld, though to describe them would be impossible without copious illustrations in music type. Scarcely less remarkable is the next section, in which Dr. Parry has followed the wisest possible course in allotting the words of the Deity to the chorus. The words here are exclusively taken from the Bible, the composer having in other portions of the work introduced passages, for the most part felicitously worded, from his own pen. The chorus, or rather series of choruses, extends over many pages of the vocal score, and the writing is throughout picturesque and masterly. At length the orchestra is withdrawn for a moment, and the voices, unaccompanied and divided into seven parts, conclude their portion of the work with the words "Then shall God also confess that thine own right hand can save thee." After a few bars of recitative the Providence motive returns, and brings the oratorio to an extremely imposing climax. That Dr. Parry has written nothing finer than 'Job' is generally admitted, and his boldness in dispensing with set airs, fugal choruses, and an elaborate *finale* is abundantly justified by results; indeed, he might say, with Haydn, that "the rules are all my obedient, humble servants." The performance, as regards the West-country choir, was among the best of the week, the most difficult passages being for the most part well surmounted; but there were many mistakes in the orchestra. Mr. Plunket Greene achieved a genuine triumph in the titular part, delivering the lengthy monologue with such force and variety of expression as to place him in the front rank of declamatory singers. Mr. Lloyd sang the music allotted to Satan with his accustomed skill, and Mr. Watkin Mills was unexceptionable as the Narrator. A generally commendable performance of Beethoven's c minor Symphony followed, and the second part consisted of nearly the whole of Spohr's neglected oratorio 'The Fall of Babylon.'

It was to the disadvantage of Mr. Lee Williams's new church cantata 'Gethsemane' that it should have followed so quickly after 'Job'; but taken on its merits and without comparison with more ambitious works, which it does not invite, it is a worthy companion to the same composer's 'Bethany.' Mr. Joseph Bennett's libretto deals exclusively with the scene in the garden of Olivet, the first text being, "And when they had sung an hymn they went out into the Mount of Olives," and the last,

"Then all the disciples forsook Him and fled." With the Scripture texts is mingled eloquent if somewhat over-sentimental verse, according to the practice of the old writers of Church music. The talented organist of Gloucester Cathedral has contrived to avoid monotony in his music, notwithstanding its studious simplicity and necessary general sombreness. The impulsiveness of the apostle Peter is well portrayed in his solos, and there is a vigorous chorus of the Christian Church. The tunes known as the 'Old Hundredth' and 'Rockingham' are introduced, the latter forming the climax of the work. 'Gethsemane' received full justice from choir, orchestra, and soloists. The 'Lobgesang' followed, and on Friday morning a generally excellent performance of 'The Messiah' brought the festival to a conclusion. The meeting has been one on which the whole of those concerned are entitled to congratulation. The experiment of selecting the choir entirely from the three shires has proved a success, the admirable singing at the later performances more than atoning for the uncertainty earlier in the week. Again, the firmness of the executive in resisting the extortionate demands of certain vocalists, who shall be nameless, has been justified, the total attendance exceeding that of the last festival by 1,300, so that the call upon each of the guarantors has been reduced from two pounds to seventeen shillings. The Festivals of the Three Choirs never showed more vigorous life than at the present time.

Musical Gossip.

THE prospectus of the thirty-seventh series of Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace came to hand just too late for notice last week. There will, as usual, be twenty performances, ten before and ten after Christmas, the first series commencing October 15th, and the second February 18th next year. The programmes of the first ten concerts are already fixed, and among the works to be given for the first time are an orchestral ballad, 'A Day Dream,' after Doré's picture, by Mr. C. A. Lidgey; a symphonic poem, 'Les Cupecales,' by M. André Wormser; Mr. F. Cliff's new Leeds Symphony; a Fantaisie Moresque from Meszkowski's new opera 'Boabdil'; an orchestral ballad, 'The Passing of Beatrice,' by Mr. W. Wallace; a revised version of Mr. F. Corder's overture 'Nordia'; and a violin concerto by Tschai-kowsky. Two of the concerts will be choral, the principal items being Mendelssohn's 'Christus' and Sir Arthur Sullivan's 'Martyr of Antioch,' and on November 19th there will be a Schubert programme, in commemoration of the anniversary of the composer's death. Among the instrumental artists engaged are Herr Hugo Heerman, Herr Popper, Master Jean Gerardy, M. De Pachmann, and Mlle. Szumowska. The arrangements include the issue of a new series of three-guinea serial tickets, including admission to the Palace. It need scarcely be added that Mr. August Manns retains his position as conductor.

THE formation of a new choral society is announced, with the somewhat cumbrous title of the Middlesex and London Counties Choral Union. The conductor will be Mr. James Shaw, under whose direction, it will be remembered, some admirable oratorio performances were given last season at St. James's Hall. A welcome revival at the first concert of the coming season will be Handel's 'Joshua.'

THE second of the autumnal festivals, that at Cardiff, will be held next week under the direc-

tion of Mr. Joseph Barnby. We have already given full particulars of the celebration, which can scarcely fail to prove highly interesting, as being the first important festival ever held in Wales.

AN Italian journal announces a new star in the musical world in the person of a young Polish soprano named Regina Pinkert, who sang at the Rossini festival at Pesaro, and is now singing at Genoa. The journal says she can only be compared to Patti, and prophesies for her a triumphant career. She is engaged for Madrid and Palermo, and it is hoped will be also heard in Rome and Naples.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

THREE theatres reopen this week, and though at one the season is intercalary, the winter season must be held to have begun. For a couple of centuries, indeed, the reopening of Drury Lane has been held to fix the opening of the theatrical year. So far as the first portion of the week is concerned the stagnation has continued, and the report upon the novelties must be left to another week. That the incoming season will be better in all respects than its predecessor is to be hoped. Signs are not wanting that the renewed interest in things theatrical that came in with the present generation may expire with it. It is at least certain that the few successes which 1891-92 could claim were with pieces trivial and commonplace in some respects, and that the most earnest dramatic effort was that to which the least cordial reception was awarded.

'A GIRL GRADUATE,' a comediotta by Mr. Edward Rose, will serve as *lever de rideau* when the Garrick Theatre reopens under Miss Estelle Burney.

MISS AILSA CRAIG, daughter of Miss Terry, has been engaged by Mr. George Alexander for 'Liberty Hall,' the new play by Mr. R. C. Carton, to be produced at the St. James's Theatre.

MR. KYRLE BELLEW and Mrs. Brown Potter are announced to appear in Boston in a version of 'Thérèse Raquin.'

EARLY in next month Terry's Theatre will reopen, under the management of Mr. Alport, with 'A Lucky Dog,' a comedy by Mr. Sapte. Miss Maud Millett and Mr. F. H. Kerr, two clever actors who have been for some time in the country, will then reappear.

A PERFORMANCE, partly English and partly French, is to be given in November at the Alhambra for the benefit of Mr. M. L. Mayer, whose recent experiments in the production of French plays have met with a regrettable want of recognition. It is pleasant to see the name of Mr. Henry Irving as president of the committee, of which Mr. John Hollingshead is honorary secretary.

DAUBRAY, news of whose death in his fifty-sixth year reaches us from Paris, was a genuine comedian and humourist. His career began at the now extinct Folies-Marigny in the Champs Elysées. Not, however, until he joined the Palais Royal, at which his rotund figure became one of the most familiar objects, did he come within British ken. His great success was obtained with Madame Chaumant in 'Divorçons,' in which he was inimitable. Daubray, whose real name was Thibaut, was a native of Nantes. He had long suffered from an internal disease.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. B.—F. A. B.—N. C.—S. O'G.—W. H.—E. F. W.—H. C.—S. K. S.—L. S.—received.
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